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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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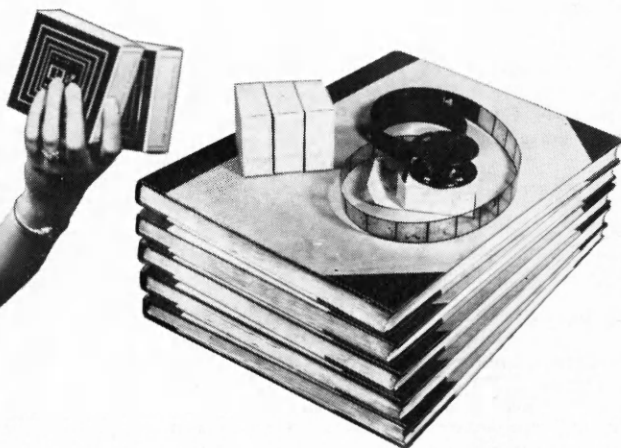
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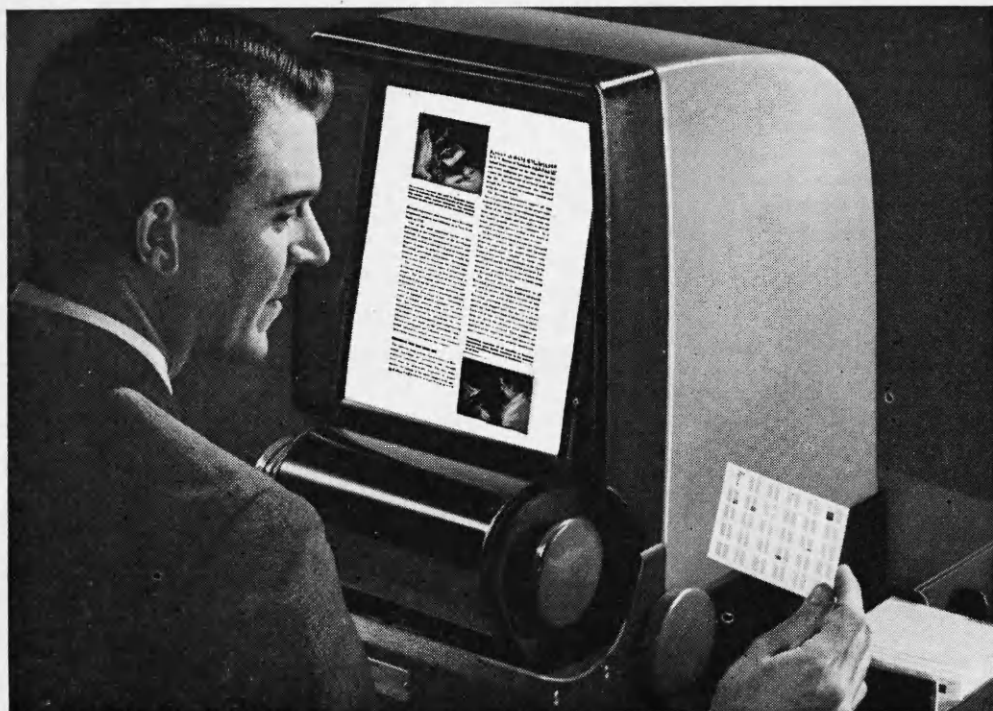
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The Preparation of the Standards for College Libraries

THE STANDARDS FOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES were prepared by the Committee on Standards, ACRL. The following members of the committee participated in drafting the standards: Felix E. Hirsch, Trenton State College, chairman; Mrs. Minnie Bowles, Chicago Teachers College; Helen M. Brown, Wellesley College; Eugene Holtman, Ohio State University; Donald O. Rod, Iowa State Teachers College; Roscoe Schaupp, Eastern Illinois University; Ruth Walling, Emory University; Helen M. Welch, University of Illinois.

At the ALA meeting in Kansas City, June 1957, the ACRL Board of Directors authorized the committee to proceed with the preparation of the new standards for college libraries. The earlier phase of the committee's work were described by Felix E. Hirsch, "Facing the Future: On the Way to New College Library Standards," *CRL XIX* (1958), 197-200, 262. At the ALA Conference in San Francisco, the committee held an open meeting on July 15, 1958, to clarify the fundamental issues. Speakers at this large gathering included Flora B. Ludington, Mount Holyoke College; Wyman W. Parker, Wesleyan University; Eileen Thornton, Oberlin College; Paul Bixler, Antioch College; William Carlson, Oregon State System of Higher Education, and the committee chairman. Their comments were followed by an extended membership discussion. (A detailed report on the meeting, prepared by Helen M. Welch, is available from the office of the chairman.)

The committee consulted also with many other leaders of the library profession, with the executive secretaries of the regional accrediting agencies, and with more than thirty outstanding college presidents from all parts of the country, before the final draft of the standards was approved by the ACRL Board of Directors.

In an article for an early issue of the *ALA Bulletin* the committee's chairman writes: "The committee's main aim was to provide flexible standards, based on firm principles. It was felt that only an instrument that met both requirements would serve American higher education effectively in a period of tremendous expansion and fundamental changes. Many a college librarian will find it difficult to preserve the accustomed quality of library service in this era of sudden growth and emergent new trends. It is the hope of the new committee that the new standards may help not only to maintain, but even to strengthen the position of the college libraries in this period, particularly those which are already struggling against insufficient support or lack of recognition."

Standards for College Libraries

THESE STANDARDS are designed to provide a guide for the evaluation of libraries in American colleges and universities which emphasize four-year undergraduate instruction and may or may not have graduate programs leading to a Master's degree. They are not applicable, however, to junior college libraries nor to libraries of academic institutions stressing advanced research. For simplicity's sake, the term "college library" is used throughout rather than a long phrase such as "library in a college or university granting Bachelors' or Bachelors' and Masters' degrees."

I. FUNCTIONS OF THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

The college library should be the most important intellectual resource of the academic community. Its services, given by a competent staff of adequate size, should be geared to implement the purposes of the college's general program and to meet the specific educational objectives of the institution. Its collections should aim at presenting the heritage of Western and Eastern thought in all its richness, but should stress those particular areas which are central to the curriculum of the institution. No artificial barriers should separate the library from the classroom or the library staff from the teaching faculty. Beyond supporting the instructional program to the fullest extent, the library should endeavor to meet the legitimate demands of all its patrons, from the senior professor engaged in advanced research to the freshman just entering upon the threshold of higher learning, to stimulate and encourage the student to develop the lifelong habit of good reading, and to play its proper role in the community and in the wider realm of scholarship beyond the campus.

The standards laid down in this document must always be interpreted in the light of the aims and needs of the institution of which the library is a part.

This document was prepared by the ACRL Committee on Standards, Felix E. Hirsch, Chairman.

II. STRUCTURE AND GOVERNMENT

If the institution's board of control has a committee on the library, its duties and authority should be clearly defined, and the relationship of the librarian to the committee should be stated. The committee should be concerned with general library policy and not with matters of an administrative and executive nature.

The librarian should be directly responsible to the president. Since the library is an important department serving the entire institution, the librarian should rank with other chief administrative officers. However, since he is concerned primarily with the academic program of the institution, he will work in a particularly close relationship with the head of the academic program. The librarian should be a member of the college planning group for the curriculum and of any other committee whose activities will vitally affect the future of library service.

As a rule, there should be a faculty library committee. The committee should act strictly in an advisory capacity. It should consist of both senior and junior faculty members, carefully chosen for their demonstrated understanding of library problems and for their willingness to take a genuine interest in the collections beyond those pertaining to their own departments. The committee should interpret the problems and policies of the library to the faculty and, in turn, make suggestions for the improvement of library service. It may also represent the faculty in the apportionment of book funds, insofar as they are allocated to the departments. The librarian should be a regular member of the committee and may serve as its chairman.

Wherever circumstances permit, a student committee on the library should be established to provide for a better liaison with the student body. Such a committee should be carefully selected and its functions properly defined; it should work closely with the librarian.

The librarian should always be entrusted with planning and administering the li-

brary budget. No action affecting the library finances should be taken by administrative officers of the college without prior consultation with the librarian. All materials purchased from library funds or books and periodicals otherwise acquired by the institution should be considered a part of the library and should be under the control of the librarian.

The organization of the library should be logical and suitable to the institution. Lines of authority should be clearly drawn and should not cross. While the librarian must assume responsibility for the administration of the library, he should seek the advice of members of his staff on important matters of policy and procedure. Channels of communication within the staff should be well defined and generally understood.

The librarian must keep such statistical records as are necessary to give a clear picture of the activities, acquisitions, and use of the library. He should keep and regularly report statistics as requested by the United States Office of Education, regional accrediting agencies, and the Association of College and Research Libraries.

III. BUDGET

The funds provided for the support of the library will in large measure determine the quality of the library resources and services. The library's holdings, the prevailing methods of instruction, the size of faculty and student body, the extent to which the college encourages and provides for individual study, and the variety of graduate offerings are factors which influence the budgetary needs of the library.

The library budget should be determined in relation to the total budget of the institution for educational and general purposes.¹ The program of library service outlined in these standards will normally require a minimum of 5 per cent of the total educational and general budget.² The percentage must be higher if the library's holdings are seriously deficient, if there is

rapid expansion in student population or course offerings, or if the institution fosters a wide range of studies at the Master's level or programs of independent study. While the allocation of library funds for specific purposes will depend on the needs of the individual institution, experience shows that a good college library usually spends twice as much (or more) for salaries as it does for books.

It should be considered a serious danger signal by the college authorities if the library budget sinks appreciably below the median ratio of library expenditures to total educational and general institutional expenditures for comparable institutions as indicated in the latest annual college library statistics.

IV. STAFF

The library should be operated by a broadly educated and highly qualified staff of professional librarians, under the direction of a chief librarian. The professional librarian is defined as one holding a graduate library degree.

The size of the staff will vary with the size of the institution, but three professional librarians constitute the minimum number required for effective service, i.e., the chief librarian and the staff members responsible for readers services and technical processes. In addition to student enrollment, several other factors are important in determining the number of librarians needed, such as the type of organization within the library, the size and character of the collections, the teaching methods prevailing in the institution, the number of hours during which the library is open, and the arrangement of the building. At least one professional librarian should be on duty at all times during which the library is open for full service.

In addition to the professional librarians, the library should have an adequate non-professional staff. The ratio of professional to non-professional staff will vary according to the specific needs of institutions. Great care should be taken that professional staff members do not spend their time in doing work that is essentially of a clerical nature. Student assistants may be employed effectively in a variety of tasks, but, as a rule, they cannot be expected to

¹"Educational and general" is defined by the U. S. Office of Education as operating funds used to defray expenditures for administration, instruction, research, extension services, plant operation and maintenance, and organized activities related to instructional departments.

²This figure is suggested by an analysis of the statistics annually published by CRL in its January issue.

perform the same kind of indispensable services that competent clerical workers will.

As the size of the library increases, the ratio of the non-professional to the professional staff should be larger. While it may be impossible to have uniform standards for the size of the staff, attention should be called to the formulas designed in certain states, which appear to present reasonable patterns within which most institutions can develop their programs of library service.³ Professional librarians should have faculty status, with the benefits enjoyed by the teaching staff. These should include such items as tenure, sick leave, liberal vacations, an adequate retirement plan, and sabbaticals. The salary schedule for librarians should be the same as for teaching members of the faculty. It follows that librarians—in line with the established promotion policies at their institution—should be expected to do graduate work in such areas as would contribute to their effectiveness in their respective positions. In some instances such a program of study might well lead to a second or third Master's degree rather than to a Ph.D. degree. Opportunity should be granted for engaging in such studies. However, provision should also be made for giving recognition through promotion or salary increase to exceptional ability in the performance of duties.

The library staff should take an active part in the instructional program of the institution. Specific provision should be made for formal instruction in the use of the library, possibly in collaboration with academic departments. The participation of the staff will also include informal individual instruction in the use of the library, advice to faculty members on bibliographical matters, work on various committees,

and the preparation of reading lists and special reports regarding library facilities or services. Such activities are part of the normal operation of a college library. Staff members with appropriate subject background may also help to bridge the gap between the library and the classroom by teaching a course in a subject area.

Members of the library staff must be chosen with great care, since they are to perform such a variety of important educational functions. The chief librarian in particular "needs the skill to direct a highly complex organization well, but his thinking and planning must be that of a teacher and scholar. . . . He must know what scholarship is and what teaching entails. He must demonstrate the competence to merit the respect of his colleagues as an educator."⁴

V. LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

A. *Books and Periodicals*

The library's collection of books, periodicals, pamphlets, documents, newspapers, maps, microfilm, microcards, microprint, and other materials, must be so constituted and organized as to give effective strength and support to the educational program of the institution. The collection should meet the full curricular needs of undergraduate students and should be easily accessible to them. It should provide properly for the demands of graduate students in each field in which the institution offers the Master's degree. Also it should contain a generous selection of works to keep the members of the faculty abreast of the latest advances in modern scholarship and to assist them in their professional growth. If special programs of independent study involving a wide use of books are carried on, provision must be made for them in the library's collection.

In addition to the materials related directly or indirectly to the curriculum, the collection should contain the standard works which represent the heritage of civilization. These works should be continuously supplemented by a wide variety of books which combine timeliness with enduring value, chosen to arouse the intellectual curiosity

³ The State University, New York, has introduced for its teachers college libraries a formula which provides a basic college library staff of five professional positions and three positions of clerical grade for the first 750 full-time regular session students in attendance; each multiple of 500 additional regular session students requires the services of one additional professional position and one additional clerical position. The California State Department of Education, Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education, has also developed a staffing formula. (Instructions of July 1, 1955.) This formula is based on three factors: 1) a work-load factor for technical services based on detailed analysis of number of volumes shelved, inventoried, cataloged, bound, reclassified, recataloged, etc., 2) a factor for public service manning requirements based on library hours, numbers of public service points, type of manning required, etc., and 3) a factor for administration, a percentage of the total of the other two.

⁴ Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, *Evaluating the Library* (Document no. 4.81, October 1957).

of students and to satisfy their recreational reading needs.

There should be a strong and up-to-date reference collection consisting of the most authoritative reference works and bibliographies in all major fields of knowledge. This collection must not be restricted to subjects which form part of the curriculum, nor to publications in the English language.

The periodicals subscription list should be well balanced and carefully chosen to meet the requirements of students for collateral course reading, to provide in some measure for the research needs of advanced students and faculty, to keep the faculty informed of developments in their fields, and to afford thought-provoking general and recreational reading.⁵ Newspaper subscriptions should provide news coverage at the national, regional, and local levels; they should include also one or more leading papers from abroad. Various political points of view should be represented. It is essential that the major journals and newspapers be kept and bound systematically or preserved in microtext form.

Printed, manuscript, and archival materials pertaining to the institution of which the library is a part should be collected and preserved.

The right of the librarian to select books and other materials representing all sides of controversial issues must be safeguarded by the institution, and any attempts at censorship from whatever sources or for whatever reasons must be resisted.

The quality of the library collections should not be sacrificed to unnecessary duplication of titles. However, works of lasting significance or of contemporary importance should be available in a sufficient number of copies to give students a fair opportunity to examine them thoroughly.

Obsolete materials, such as outmoded books, superseded editions, incomplete sets of longer works, broken files of unindexed journals, superfluous duplicates, and worn out or badly marked volumes, should be

continuously weeded, with the advice of faculty members concerned. Gifts should be accepted only in case they add to the strength of the library collections and do not carry unreasonable restrictions. President, faculty, and librarian should join in developing a policy which clearly defines what kinds of gifts are desirable for the institution and why it is important educationally to integrate them with the regular collections except in rare instances.

If funds are allocated to departments, a substantial portion beyond fixed costs for periodicals and continuations should be reserved for direct assignment by the librarian. This portion should be large enough to provide for the purchase of reference works, general publications, expensive sets, books for recreational reading, and works which cross departmental lines, as well as for correcting weaknesses in the library's collection.

Library holdings should be checked frequently against standard bibliographies, both general and subject, as a reliable measure of their quality.⁶ A high percentage of listed titles which are relevant to the program of the individual institution, should be included in the library collections.

|| The size of the library collections is large-

⁵Two comprehensive bibliographies which have proved to be particularly helpful for the purpose of self-evaluation, are the following: *Catalogue of the Lamont Library, Harvard College*; prepared by Philip J. McNiff and members of the library staff (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1953). Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Commission on Colleges and Universities, *The Classified List of Reference Books and Periodicals for College Libraries*; edited by W. Stanley Hoole (Atlanta: The Association, 1955). Unfortunately out-of-date, but still useful for checking the pre-war literature in some areas of the humanities is Charles B. Shaw, *A List of Books for College Libraries*, 2d edition (Chicago: ALA, 1931), and its supplement 1931-1938 (Chicago: ALA, 1940).

Some examples of excellent subject bibliographies are: *The Concise Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature, 600-1950*; edited by George Watson (Cambridge: University Press, 1958). *Critical Bibliography of French Literature*; edited by David C. Cabcen (3 vols. published thus far, Syracuse University Press, 1948-56). *Foreign Affairs Bibliography* (3 vols.: 1919-32, 1932-1942, 1942-1952; edited by William L. Langer, Robert G. Woolbert, and Henry L. Roberts respectively, New York, Council on Foreign Relations, 1933-1955, and kept up to date by the quarterly bibliographies in *Foreign Affairs*). *The Harvard List of Books in Psychology*; compiled and annotated by the psychologists in Harvard University, 2d edition (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1955). *Scientific, Medical and Technical Books Published in the U. S. A. to December 1956*; edited by R. R. Hawkins, 2d edition (Washington, D. C., 1958).

Also Lester Asheim and others, *The Humanities and the Library* (Chicago: ALA, 1957) and Louis R. Wilson, *The Library in College Instruction* (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1951) should be checked, in the latter especially the section on teaching materials for general education on the college level.

⁶Subscriptions should be checked against such an authoritative compilation as *Classified List of Periodicals for the College Library*; 4th edition, revised and enlarged by Evan Ira Farber (Boston: F. W. Faxon Company, 1957). College librarians should consult with their faculties about additions, if they consider the coverage inadequate.

ly determined by the following major factors: (1) The extent and nature of the curriculum, (2) the number and character of graduate programs, (3) the methods of instruction, (4) the size of the undergraduate and graduate student body, both full-time and extension, and (5) the need of the faculty for more advanced materials which cannot be met conveniently by the use of research libraries in the area.

An analysis of small college library statistics⁷ suggests that no library can be expected to give effective support to the instructional program if it contains fewer than 50,000 carefully chosen volumes. A steady growth is essential to any good college library. The rate of growth of the library collection may slow down, however, when the number of volumes reaches approximately 300,000. Since there appears to be a correlation between the growth of the student body and the growth of the collection, there is a convenient measure based upon observation of the development of college libraries, which may serve as a guide: up to 600 students, 50,000 volumes; for every additional 200 students, 10,000 volumes. Part-time and extension students should be equated into full-time student figures for the purpose of such computations. It is, however, clearly understood, that these are minimal figures and that stronger institutions will demand considerably larger and richer collections.

The library's collections should be fully organized for use. The main catalog of the library should serve as a union catalog for all collections of the library whether housed in the main building or in college departments. The catalog should follow the Library of Congress and American Library Association cataloging codes as standards. Materials should be classified according to an accepted scheme in general usage and be subject to continual editing to keep the catalog abreast of modern technological developments. The catalog should also be constantly revised to keep it up-to-date in terminology.

B. Audio-Visual Materials

Audio-visual materials including films, filmstrips, recordings, and tapes are an in-

⁷ See the statistics published annually in the January issue of *CRL*.

tegral part of modern instruction, and every college library must concern itself with them. The library should take the initiative for providing them, if no other agency on campus has been assigned this responsibility.

If the library is handling the program, it should be enabled to do so by special budgetary provisions, including those for additional staff. The program must be, both in its budget and its operation, an integral part of the whole of the library's functions. No audio-visual program can succeed without adequate facilities for the use of equipment and materials.

The librarian is bound by the same high standards of selection for films and recordings that he uses for books.

VI. BUILDING

Successful library service presupposes an adequate library building. The college library building should be centrally located and functionally designed. The type of building provided will depend on the character and the aims of the institution, but it should always meet the general demands of efficient operation. The residential college will have different building requirements from the college which serves commuters only. Every new building plan should include provisions for future expansion.

The size of the library building will depend on the type and size of institution which it serves, the instructional methods employed, the character of the collections and the number of volumes. In general, the seating capacity of a new building should be based on the anticipated growth over a twenty-year period. Accommodations for at least one-third of the student body will be essential. The changing concept of the role of the library in the academic community may make necessary an upward revision of this figure. Any particular situation will be further affected by the availability of other study facilities on campus.

Provision should be made for expansion of reading areas where students may have easy access to books and other materials. Book space, too, must be ample not only for the present, but for the foreseeable future as well. On principle, shelf space in a new building should be planned so that it allows at least for a doubling of the collection. Adequate housing must also be pro-

vided for special materials such as current issues of periodicals, maps, pictures, art books, films, records, and microtexts.

Well-planned areas must be provided for any and all services which the library undertakes to furnish, e.g., well-arranged general circulation and reference areas, display space, rooms for listening to recordings, faculty studies, etc.

The efficient operation of the library also entails adequate quarters for the processes of ordering, preparation, cataloging, binding and mending, filing, and similar activities. Staff work-areas should comprise at least 125 square feet of floor space per person. Persons holding administrative positions should be given sufficient private office space. A staff lounge with simple kitchen facilities is highly desirable for the convenience of staff and visitors.

Much of the building's effectiveness depends on proper provisions for heat, light, and air. Sound-conditioning, air-conditioning, lighting, and decoration should be carefully planned so that students and faculty are encouraged to study in a cheerful and comfortable atmosphere. The proper control of humidity and heat should also be provided for books and materials, especially those that are rare and valuable.

College libraries should be equipped with well-designed library furniture of high quality. A variety of types of seating should be available including tables, carrels, individual desks, and comfortable lounge chairs away from tables. The table space of 3 x 2 feet per reader is recommended for general library use.

VII. THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICE AND ITS EVALUATION

In the field of librarianship, probably nothing is more difficult than assessing the quality of a college library, since it involves so many intangible factors. However, nothing is more important than to know how effective the library service actually is.

One way to measure the success of library activities is a continuous careful evaluation of the statistical records of the circulation department. Where the library has open shelves, these records will give only part of the picture. It is likely, however, that the library service to students is improving if the per capita figures of books on regular

loan (two weeks or longer) to students show an upward trend over a considerable period of time. Surveys of what students are actually reading in the library at a given time, studies of books not supplied, reference questions not answered, and the character of interlibrary loans are additional bases for evaluating book collection and service. Such statistical investigations, however, must be made with caution and with full consideration of all factors involved. Much will depend on the teaching methods employed by the faculty. Therefore, it is particularly important to keep faculty members regularly informed on new publications, new acquisitions, etc. The librarian should work closely with them, as they plan new courses and develop new educational ideas, and assist them in gauging the actual and potential significance of the library resources for the teaching in their fields. The effectiveness of the instruction in the use of the library given by the staff will be reflected in how well the students avail themselves of the library resources.

Another approach is an evaluation of the library resources and services undertaken jointly by the teaching faculty and the library staff after careful planning. Such a self-evaluation should always lead to the strengthening of the ties between classroom and library. It is recommended that such self-studies be undertaken frequently. When necessary, the advice of outside experts should be secured.

VIII. INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

By the nature of his work, the college librarian has to think, above all, of serving the faculty and students at his institution. But he should not lose sight of the important benefits to be derived from pooling the resources of his library with those of other interested libraries in the same community, region, state, and in the nation. This will have two salutary results. First, "it will greatly help the participating libraries to provide for their readers the broad and rich intellectual opportunities to which they are entitled."⁸ Second, such planned collabora-

⁸ *A Plan for Meeting College Library Problems: A Report of the Regents' Committee on Integration of College and University Library Resources in New York State.* (Albany, N. Y.: State Education Department, 1954), p. 18. This document contains a comprehensive plan for state-wide cooperation of college and university libraries.

tion will make each dollar spent by cooperating libraries "go further than it would go if spent by an individual library."⁹

In particular, the college library should cooperate with other college, university, school and public library agencies in the community and the neighboring area for reference service to readers beyond the campus.

The librarian should investigate the possibility of cooperation with other libraries in the area, e.g., for the planned purchasing of materials to avoid unnecessary duplica-

tion and to increase the resources available to each cooperating library. On the other hand, the library should not seek to borrow from other libraries materials which are basic to the college program.¹⁰

In conclusion, it should be remembered that American higher education has entered upon an era of momentous change. These standards should be interpreted by college librarians and their authorities in a spirit that will enable the college libraries of the nation not only to maintain but to strengthen their position in the face of this new challenge.

⁹ Metcalf, Keyes D., *The Hampshire Inter-Library Center: A Survey of Its Background and Its Problems and Recommendations for the Future*. (South Hadley, Mass.: The Hampshire Inter-Library Center, 1957), p. 31.

¹⁰ For an excellent statement of the materials which a college library should own rather than borrow see the previously mentioned *A Plan for Meeting College Library Problems*, pp. 8-9.

Equipment Grants for Junior College Libraries

Junior college libraries will benefit from a new grant made to ACRL by Remington Rand, a division of the Sperry Rand Corporation. The corporation has made a grant of \$7500 to ACRL. It will be administered by a committee appointed from members of ACRL's Junior College Libraries Section. Allotments in sub-grants will be made to non-tax-supported junior college libraries for the purchase of standard library furniture and equipment manufactured by Library Bureau. Application forms will be distributed to all eligible libraries during September.

In announcing the grant Mr. Harold J. Syren, Sales Manager of Library Bureau, writes for Remington Rand: "The intent of the grant is to offer products which we manufacture to libraries that are non-tax-supported. We believe that this grant could serve a very useful purpose if limited to the junior colleges as they are springing up very rapidly and perhaps need help."

This is the fourth grant to ALA and ACRL by Remington Rand. Last year the sub-grants were allocated to college libraries and the program administered by a committee of the College Libraries Section of ACRL. The first two Remington Rand grants were administered by the ACRL Foundation Grants Committee.

"We are delighted that the Junior College Libraries Section will administer the Remington Rand grant for library equipment this year," says Miss Helen Mitchell, librarian of Clark College, Vancouver, Washington, chairman of the Junior College Libraries Section of ACRL 1959/60. "This is the first opportunity that the junior college librarians have had to participate in any of the grants administered by ACRL. Junior college libraries are assuming greater importance each year as the number of students in such institutions is rapidly increasing. We are grateful for the opportunity to show how libraries may be of increased service to these students by the use of the best possible equipment."

The Cause That Refreshes: Reading, 'Riting, and Rebellion

HISTORY DOES NOT REPEAT ITSELF. The repetition is only that the mistakes of one generation are too often imitated by the next. There are lessons in a knowledge of the past: How can we abide the present, how can we face the future, unless we know what has gone before? Yet, if history fails to repeat itself, there is in it a national remembrance that gives us national character.

In the thorough knowledge of the history of one time and place there is a suggestion, no matter how invalid, that the present does repeat the past. There is a deep and strong impression of the immediacy that links past, present, and future. There is a sense of the immediacy of history, or of the present as the durable past, in the words a Chicago *Times* correspondent wrote describing the entry of Federal troops into Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1863: "An army was never more astonished upon entering a city than ours was upon its entry of Little Rock. Instead of a warm, cordial welcome from the citizens, we were greeted at best with a cold, frigid politeness. . . . A cold, haughty stare met your gaze upon every side, and no sign of genuine welcome was visible anywhere."

Was 1863 very different from 1957?

April 14, 1865 was the fourth anniversary

of the fall of Fort Sumter. Federal officials made that date the occasion of a grand celebration reraising over the ruined fort the same flag which had flown during Major Robert Anderson's gallant defense of it at the beginning of the War. President Abraham Lincoln was expected to attend, but the press of duties kept him in Washington, and he chose that evening to attend a performance at Ford's Theater. Anderson, now a general, did participate in the ceremonies, and the principal address of the occasion was delivered by Henry Ward Beecher, then the most famous, later the most notorious, pastor of his day.

Is it a message of the past, the present, or the future that lies in Beecher's words there in Charleston Harbor? "We have shown," he declared, "by all that we have suffered in war how great is our estimate of the importance of the Southern States to this Union, and we will honor that estimate now in peace by still greater exertions for their rebuilding. Will reflecting men not perceive, then, the wisdom of accepting established facts, and with alacrity of enterprise begin to retrieve the past? . . . Since free labor is inevitable, will you have it in its worst forms or its best? Shall it be ignorant, impertinent, indolent, or shall it be educated, self-respecting, moral, and self-supporting? Will you have men as drudges, or will you have them as citizens? Since they have vindicated the Government and cemented its foundation stones with their blood, may they not offer the tribute of their support to maintain its laws and its policy? It is better for religion, it is better for political integrity, it is better for in-

Mr. Harwell is Executive Secretary of ACRL and Associate Executive Director of ALA. This article is adapted from a paper presented at a meeting of the College, University, and Research Libraries Section of the California Library Association, Long Beach, Calif., October 29, 1958.

dustry, it is better for *money*, if you will have that ground motive, that you should educate the black man, and by education make him a citizen. They who refuse education to the black man would turn the South into a vast poorhouse, and labor into a pendulum."

There is a very real immediacy for bookmen in the history of the American Civil War. For the last twenty-five years there has been an accelerating interest in it on the part of writers, publishers, and readers. The centennial years ahead will emphasize and broaden this interest. Not all interest in Civil War history has developed from worthwhile motivation. Some is the product of too strong a dose of filiopietism, particularly some of the Southern interest. Some is the interest of rootless Americans of later generations seeking to identify themselves with their country's past. Some is crassly commercial. But interest *per se* is worth while, and the diversity of present interests certainly makes worth while the breadth of Civil War scholarship and publishing that marks our decade.

Books about the Civil War are published at an alarming rate. In 1958 there were about two published each week. The 1959 total will probably equal that of the previous year. There are those who decry the volume of Civil War publishing. True, there are too many mere-tricious, catch-penny publications. The professional writers, the reporters, the hacks have recognized a good thing and have got into the act. But this is a healthy sign. It is the strongest possible evidence of the breadth and depth of interest in the Civil War. A subject loses none of its value simply because it catches the fancy of the crowd. Perhaps some interest is superficial, but it is interest; and it is for those who work with books to use it as a wedge to create a better grounded interest. It is a healthy sign because the professional writers, the reporters, the hacks can write. They are

writers first, historians after. They have an eye for the dramatic and a way to tell a story. They have invaded the field of the professional historian, and the writers and the historians have contributed one to the other. The writers have been guided to good historical subjects, and the historians have learned to write more interestingly. Everybody benefits—writers, historians, publishers, readers, and, perhaps, even librarians.

Of Civil War literature the beginning was a long time ago. Although the coming of the War was predicted in even earlier fiction, the only prophetic novel of note is Beverley Tucker's *The Partisan Leader*. *The Partisan Leader* was published in Washington in 1836 with a fictitious imprint dated 1856. With uncanny accuracy in detail it foretold the course toward disunion and war. It is a poor novel, but it retains a certain charm for die-hard Confederates in the large point on which it erred; in the pages of *The Partisan Leader* it was the Southern Confederacy that won the War. The War brought all kinds of publications. They provide a fertile field for collectors, librarians, bibliographers, and historians.

Civil War collecting is almost coetaneous with the War itself. The Harvard College Library began systematic collecting activities in 1861. So did the Alabama State Library. "The war is storing up, for the people of the Confederate States, the noblest legacies that ever fell to the lot of Nations and Communities," declared Richmond's *Magnolia Weekly*. What was true for one side was essentially true for both and was as true of printed materials as of individual or regional traditions. Both sides could well have heeded the admonishment of the *Magnolia*: "It behooves our people to guard these legacies, that desolating war shall have left them, with jealous care." But jealous care of its printed legacies was hardly to the tenor of thinking in the South in the years just after the War.

There was much that was better forgot. And livings had to be made. Book collecting could wait. Thus the earliest great collections grew up in the North. Northern libraries accumulated in their normal growth the principal items of Union interest. The greatest of Confederate collections (that at the Boston Athenaeum) had its beginnings in purchases Francis Parkman made in Richmond in the spring of 1865. Documents captured at the fall of Richmond became the basis of the great Confederate collection now at the Library of Congress. Appreciation of the abiding value of these records was demonstrated only shortly after the War in a General Order from the United States War Department authorizing "That a Bureau be organized in the Adjutant General's Office for the collection, safe-keeping, and publication of the Rebel Archives that have

come into possession of this Government." Collections begun by Union soldiers during the War eventually found their way into libraries and form the core of fine and extensive holdings at Princeton, the Western Reserve Historical Society, the Newberry Library, and the Chicago Historical Society. The Civil War collection of John Page Nicholson,

the Lincoln collection of Judd Stewart, the Confederate collection of Robert Alonzo Brock were brought together to form the tremendous reservoir of Civil War materials at the Huntington Library. Southerners generally were late joining

the game, but there are now fine collections at the Confederate Museum, the University of Virginia, the Virginia State Library, Duke, North Carolina, Emory, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas. Each collection has some things unique, some items of special value and interest.

Shortly after the war William F. Pumphrey, a Richmond book dealer, published a sales *Catalogue of Valuable and Rare Collections of Confederate Miscellany*. His list is headed "rarest of the rare." His items still are. Elusive Confederate publications still delight the collector when they turn up as previously unrecorded items. Though they

One of the greatest favors to the future historian and philosopher would be to collect all the books, pamphlets, maps, files of newspapers, engravings, photographs, caricatures, ephemeral publications of every kind, even to printed notices, circulars, handbills, posters, letter envelopes, and place them beyond the reach of destruction, that as a collection they may reflect the sentiments and feelings, which otherwise will in a great measure pass into oblivion with the occasions which give them birth. If I could, I would appeal to every inhabitant of the continent to send me everything which could be obtained, in order that every phase of mind, in every section of the country, North, South, East, West, for the Union and against the Union, for secession and against secession, might be represented on our shelves, in all the variety of reasoning and imagination, virtue and vice, justice and injustice, fiction and fact, freedom and oppression, kindness and cruelty, truth and caricature, that can be found. I would say, send to me a single pamphlet, book, or picture, if you have one to spare.—John Langdon Sibley in Report of the Committee of the Overseers of Harvard College Appointed to Visit the Library for the Year 1861 . . . (Boston, 1862).

do not command the high prices of First Folios or even of the better Western Americana, they have a special charm and, to their own inamoratos, an intangible value beyond measure. The popularity of Civil War collecting increases. A spot check of a recent issue of the *Antiquarian Bookman* shows 156 Civil War items advertised as wanted and includes

a dozen dealers advertising general wants in the field. The War runs a poor second to sex among the *AB's* ads, but ahead of almost every other subject.

The South at war published more than seven thousand bibliographical items. Many of these items are of the most minor sort, but some are productions impressive in extent and quality. They are the expressions of every aspect of a country at war, a library to demonstrate the social as well as the military impact of war on a people. People at war rush into print to vent their emotions. Preachers turn out sermons of justification of their viewpoint. Extremists expound their theories in broadsides and pamphlets. Amateur poets and song writers have a field day in an era of violent feeling. It is not remarkable that a people at war should publish extensively; it is a necessity that they do so. It is remarkable that the Southern Confederacy devoted so large a proportion of its publishing time and energy to the non-warlike in its literature—to more than a hundred items of belles-lettres, to more than seven hundred sheets of music, to books of travel, to volumes of ancient history.

Let us call our Confederate witnesses.

An anonymous contributor to *The Southern Field and Fireside*, a Confederate literary weekly published at Augusta, Georgia, declared: "This ought to be a halcyon period for authors as there has not been a time for many years so abundant in materials for writing as the present. Indeed the trouble is not to find subjects and matter, but to know what is best to select from such a mass as has accumulated in the past few years. Historians have a wide and attractive field to traverse . . . Biographers can select from warriors, statesmen, persecuted refugees, patriotic citizens and noble women, and when scores have written for years, will still find many names worthy to be perpetuated . . . Poets will find themes for lofty song, and collectors of

facts and wonders will have an inexhaustible field for exploration. Refugees will have stirring incidents to relate; soldiers strange, wild and dangerous adventures; and sailors will startle with marvelous tales of what befell them on the wide ocean, in foreign ports, or in running into our own beleaguered ones beneath showers of shot and shell. Fancy will find itself eclipsed by facts; and fiction . . . will not need to call on imagination to paint her picture, but will only have to arrange and decorate the attire of the principal figures. All these things, together with the current events of the day, must aid in enriching the newspapers as well as form the books for the million."

Sidney Lanier, the Georgian poet and musician, caught the spirit of the South as it went to war in his novel *Tiger Lilies*, a book begun in the intervals of its author's duties as a Confederate signalman: "In the spring of 1861 an afflatus of war was breathed upon us. Like a great wind, it drew on and blew upon men, women, and children. Its sound mingled with the solemnity of church-organs and rose with the earnest words of preachers praying for guidance in the matter. It sighed in the half-breathed words of sweethearts. . . . It thundered splendidly in the impassioned appeals of orators to the people. It whistled through the streets, it stole in to the firesides, it clinked glasses in bar-rooms, it lifted the gray hairs of wise men in conventions, it thrilled through the lectures in college halls, it rustled the thumbed book-leaves of the school-rooms.

"This wind blew upon all the vanes of all the churches of the country, and turned them one way—toward war. It blew, and shook out, as if by magic, a flag whose device was unknown to soldier or sailor before, but whose every flap and flutter made the blood bound in our veins."

Lanier felt the emotional impact of

the beginning of war and, he thought, of a new nation. William Gilmore Simms, dean of Southern novelists of the period, conveyed its continuing meaning in words he wrote in his introduction to an anthology of Confederate poetry published soon after the War: "The emotional literature of a people is as necessary to the philosophical historian as the mere details of events in the progress of a nation. . . . The mere facts of history do not always, or often, indicate the true *animus* of the action. But in poetry and song, the emotional nature is apt to declare itself without reserve—speaking out with a passion which disdains subterfuge, and through media of imagination and fancy which are not only without reserve, but which are too coercive in their own nature, too arbitrary in their influence, to acknowledge any restraints upon that expression, which glows or weeps with emotions that gush freely and freshly from the heart."

It is that "true *animus*" in which librarians, historians, and bibliographers are most interested. It is that feeling of the time they wish to discover. Librarianship, historiography, and bibliography are but tools, and are but poor tools if they do not lead to that *animus*, if they teach only to shelve books, record facts, or list titles.

Not only the emotional literature, but the whole scope of printed evidence of life in the Confederacy is an index to the feelings and actions of the time. The Confederate States can serve as a remarkable laboratory for the study of the sociological impact and importance of the printed word. It was a nation circumscribed in both time and area. It was a nation in which printing had become a part of everyday life but where the products of the presses had not reached an unmanageable abundance. The printed evidences of the Confederates—government publications of laws, battle reports, general orders, instructions for petty offi-

cials; the news accounts of victories and defeats; biographies, sermons, novels, plays, song-sheets, broadside petitions and advertisements, playing cards, religious tracts, and railroad schedules—are abiding testimonials of how the Confederacy lived and fought.

Four and a half years is a short time in which to produce a national literature. In the face of the difficulties that beset authors, publishers, and readers it is surprising that the Confederate States produced any literature at all. The flowering of Southern letters came later, but there were foreshadowings during the War. Lanier was writing *Tiger Lilies*. Joel Chandler Harris, then a printer's devil, was contributing his first verses to the columns of *The Countryman*, a plantation paper which brought a flavor reminiscent of *The Tatler* to middle Georgia. John Esten Cooke, unofficial aide-de-camp of J. E. B. Stuart, was sending as despatches to Richmond's *The Southern Illustrated News* much of the material later reworked into novels of the Army of Northern Virginia. Constance Cary was composing stories for the Richmond journals (though they show little of the finish that marks her later novels). Augusta Jane Evans was nursing soldiers at Camp Beulah near Mobile and using her spare time to write *Macaria*, literary sensation of the last years of the Confederacy.

The first Confederate publications consisted largely of political pamphlets, the proceedings of the secession conventions of the several Southern states, and an impressive library of military manuals designed to bridge the translation of civilians into an army. The first Confederate copyright (later rescinded) was granted to S. H. Goetzel's edition of General William J. Hardee's *Tactics* early in 1861. At least three volumes of Southern poetry and one book of camp humor made their appearance by the end of the year. New novels were not ready until

1862, but, as supplies of old titles in bookshops dwindled and readers turned from the temporary excitement of political pamphlets to more entertaining reading, the flow of both domestic and imported fiction was impressive.

Confederate publishing grew into a booming business. One firm, the Evans & Cogswell Company of Columbia, South Carolina, operated an establishment with seventy-six presses and 344 employees. Even so, editions were small and distribution was haphazard. Shortages necessitated use of native hardwoods instead of metal in making plates. Books were bound in wallpaper. Newspapers borrowed paper on virtually an issue-to-issue basis, printed on wallpaper or coarse wrapping paper; and few issues were missed. The peripatetic career of the *Memphis Appeal* has long been a saga of journalism. Many other papers were published far from their homes. After appearing in Georgia for some time, the refugee Winchester, Tennessee, paper finally sold its press to the Medical Department of the Army of Tennessee. Usually housed in a boxcar, this press spent the last two years of the war grinding out general orders and medical forms at a variety of spots in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Most popular of Confederate periodicals was *The Southern Illustrated News*. Established in Richmond in the early fall of 1862 the *News* presented its readers a galaxy of distinguished writers and soon achieved unprecedented success for a Southern weekly. It had a capable editor in John R. Thompson. It maintained its own staff of artists and engravers. Best of all, it paid for contributions. Among its contributors were Thompson (who was also State Librarian of Virginia at the time), Simms, Cooke, Henry Timrod, Miss Cary, and Paul Hamilton Hayne—the cream of the practicing literary figures of the Confederacy.

The *News* was modelled after the *Il-*

lustrated London News. In like manner *Southern Punch* was, in its own words, "a legitimate son of that world-renowned 'London Punch'. . . . Our 'Punch' is a genuine Confederate. He prefers the Virginia mint julep and the mixed drinks of the Cotton States to Brown Stout and Cheshire cheese. In a word, the young Punch is Southron."

The whole literature of the Confederate States was Southern—because of a deep consciousness of the historic moment in which the Confederacy lived. "There is a deeper pathos, a loftier poetry," wrote the *Illustrated News*, "in the incidents of yesterday's battlefield than belong to the most tuneful measures, while Jack Morgan and Jeb. Stuart surpass all the knighthood of romance." Mrs. Sallie Rochester Ford seized on the exploits of Morgan to create her *Raids and Romance of Morgan and His Men*. Cooke's "Outlines From the Outpost," sparkling reports from Stuart's camp, served as seed corn for such novels as *Surry of Eagle's-Nest*, *Mohun*, and *Hilt to Hilt*. Frank R. Goulding re-wrote his *Robert and Harold* into the text beloved by four generations of Southern youngsters as *The Young Marooners*. George William Bagby wrote humorous stories for Confederate periodicals in the strain that later made him famous. With *Macaria* (a novel for which General P. G. T. Beauregard acted as military adviser) Miss Evans apprenticed her postwar success *St. Elmo*, verily the *Gone With the Wind* of its day.

There were meretricious stories too, hack productions by James D. McCabe, Jr., W. D. Herrington, Mary Jane Haw, Alexander St. Clair Abrams, Napier Bartlett, Ebenezer Warren, and others. They turned out the fragile booklets the soldiers bought in railroad stations, read to death, and made forever rare. There were plays by Joseph Hodgson, McCabe, Stephen F. Miller, and William Russell Smith—of little dramatic worth but ex-

pressive of the time. And poetry. The literary South did its best in the topical poems of Hayne and Timrod, Thompson, Cooke, Simms, James Ryder Randall, Severn Teackle Wallis, Lynden Flash, John Hill Hewitt, and a host of "female poets." Southerners who know little of history and even less of literature still remember schoolboy recitations of "The Burial of Latané," "The Battle Rainbow," "Little Giffen of Tennessee," and "The Broken Jug." Even those who do not know it was first a poem recognize the stirring words of "Maryland, My Maryland." One Confederate anthologist boasted in 1862: "Southern independence has struck the lyre as well as unsheathed the sword," and then, in a naively candid sentence, added: "The book embalms if it does not immortalize."

The Confederacy's literary accomplishments proved that the seeds of a regional, if not national, literature were among her people. They proved once again that a people lives not by bread alone, nor by battles alone. They left for Americans of later generations a living record of the Confederate States.

Was the story of printing and publishing activities of the North during the War years very different from that at the South? Probably not. One of the boons in studying Civil War history is that soldiers and civilians on both sides spoke the same language, dressed alike and wrote alike, and generally lived and thought alike. As President Lincoln put it, "They read the same Bible, and pray[ed] to the same God, and each invoke[d] His aid against the other." They were—despite different turns of political opinion—in fact, alike; something they may someday rediscover.

As were their opponents at the South the Northerners of the sixties were tremendously conscious of their moment in history. There was a national urge to record the experience of war at every

level of activity. This breadth of expression from both sides eventually combined with the work of later historians to make the American Civil War the best documented of all wars.

America in 1861 was still a new country. Just as the War was a test of democratic principle, it was a test of democratic education. Never before had there been so literate an army as that of the United States. Such a soldiery was ready and proud to relate its experiences. Such a soldiery was capable of understanding printed orders and explanations. Nor, in the newness of universal education, was this country, as Beecher noted, "with books and newspapers thick as leaves in our own forests" inured to the uses of propaganda. It was ripe for the printed word to be used in shaping the course of its history.

Unlike their Southern contemporaries, the Northerners were not impoverished for the materials of printing as the War progressed. Printing did not disappear at the South, but it survived despite difficulties that seriously hampered its effectiveness. In the North, supplies of paper, presses, and printers were readily available throughout the War. The publishing business was not nearly so concentrated in the big cities of the East as it would be later; nor was a discouragingly large capital investment required to engage in it. There were publishers in the new cities of the Midwest, in Denver, and even in far-away San Francisco. Presses were soon adapted to camp use so that many military units had their own regimental papers and every major command its own field press.

Nor was the United States impoverished of authors. Though little of literary note was published during the War, there was a wealth of talent among the practicing writers of the time. Some of this talent, such as Walt Whitman's, was directed into active participation in the War. Other was used for the creation of

literary propaganda. Lowell, Whittier, and Holmes were active propagandists. Even Bret Harte in the Far West wrote a special poem for *The Sanitary Commission Bulletin*. Edmund Clarence Stedman reported the War for the *New York World* and wrote topical poetry. Others who contributed to the anthologies of the day included Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Charles G. Leland, and FitzJames O'Brien. The wartime novels were undistinguished, but there was a plenty of them. The magazines—*Leslie's*, *Harper's*, the *Atlantic*—flourished. J. W. DeForest, later to achieve a distinguished reputation as a novelist, wrote reports from the armies for *Harper's*, and the *Atlantic* printed one of its most enduring stories when it published Edward Everett Hale's "The Man Without a Country." Stephen Foster, Henry Clay Work, George F. Root, Patrick Gilmore, and other professional song writers supplied music for the soldiers; but amateurs helped, particularly Julia Ward Howe with the great "Battle Hymn of the Republic." And, of course, the War was thoroughly documented in publications of Congress, personal and official reports of generals, and in publication in newspapers of every scrap of information reporters with the armies could uncover.

In the printed page we have the story of the American Civil War as it was lived by the participants. In the printed page is the immediacy of history. For there need be little more between the author of the 1860's and his reader of the 1950's than there was between him and the reader of his own day. For our best understanding of the War we turn, not to the multitude of latter-day interpretations, but to the interpretations of its own time—to the past itself.

Again I call contemporary witnesses.

Where better than in the letter General Robert E. Lee wrote to a little girl in the North in May 1861 is an expression of the attitude of that great man?

"May God," he wrote, "reunite our several bonds of friendship, and turn our hearts to peace! I can say in sincerity that I bear animosity to no one. Wherever the blame may be, the fact is that we are in the midst of a fratricidal war. I must side either with or against my section of the country. I cannot raise my hand against my birthplace, my home, my children."

Here are excerpts from the words General William Tecumseh Sherman wrote the Mayor of Atlanta in the late summer of 1864: "We must have *Peace*, not only at Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this, we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war we must defeat Rebel armies that are arrayed against the Constitution which all must respect and obey. . . . You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will. War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war on the country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifices to-day than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. . . . I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect and early success."

And should any American ever forget the words of President Lincoln's *Second Inaugural*? "Fondly we hope—fervently we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away," he said. And then, in an incomparable peroration: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Selected Reference Books of 1958-1959

INTRODUCTION

LIKE the preceding articles in this semi-annual series¹ this survey is based on notes written by members of the staff of the Columbia University Libraries. Notes written by assistants are signed with initials,² and for this issue were edited by Eugene Sheehy.

As the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and foreign works of interest to reference workers in university libraries, it does not pretend to be either well-balanced or comprehensive. Code numbers (such as All, 1A26, 2S22) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide*³ and its Supplements.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliografia nazionale italiana; nuova serie del Bollettino delle pubblicazioni italiane . . . Anno 1, fasc. 1- . Firenze, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, 1958- . L. 8500 per yr.

Although the *Bollettino* (Guide A394) has long served as the most useful current national bibliography available for Italy, it was not without its limitations, particularly in arrangement and in the promptness of its listings. The new work, sponsored by the Centro Nazionale per il Catalogo Unico delle Biblioteche Italiane e per le Informazioni Bibliografiche, is a much improved product. Arrangement is by Dewey classification, entries are standardized and biblio-

graphically complete, and page appearance is good (although the height of 34 cm. may well present shelving problems). It is assumed that there will be annual indexes and that in due time the monthly issues will appear more promptly.—J.N.W.

The British National Bibliography. Cumulated Subject Catalogue. 1951/54. London, Council of the British National Bibliography, 1958. 2v. £16 16s.

Represents a cumulation of the material appearing in the classified sections of the 1951-1954 annual volumes. Individual entries from those volumes were cut and arranged in classified sequence, then pasted up for photo-offset printing. (Material from the 1950 volume was omitted owing to the different format.) The *Cumulated Index 1950-54* (Supplement 2A55) serves as the key to this work, providing a guide to the classification numbers, the necessary cross-references, etc. The *Cumulated Index* and these two volumes bring together in convenient form all the information contained in the 1951-54 annuals.—E.S.

Catálogo general de la librería española, 1931-1950. Madrid, Instituto Nacional de Libro Español, 1957- . v.1- . \$9 per vol.

Contents: v.1, A-Ch.

An author listing which continues the *Catálogo general de la librería española e hispanoamericana, 1901-30* (Guide A507), but includes only Spanish imprints. Bibliographical information is again gratifyingly complete, and a compilation spanning so long a period is most welcome. It is, however, to be regretted that Spanish American publications could not again be included.—E.S.

The Indian National Bibliography [no.1, October-December, 1957- . General

Miss Winchell is Reference Librarian, Columbia University Libraries.

¹ CRL, January and July issues starting January 1952.

² Reference: Eleanor Buist, Ellin L. Resnick, Elizabeth J. Rumics, Eugene Sheehy, John Neal Waddell.

³ Constance M. Winchell, *Guide to Reference Books* (7th ed.; Chicago: ALA, 1951); *Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1954); *Second Supplement* (Chicago: ALA, 1956).

Editor, B. A. Kesavan. [Calcutta] Central Reference Library, 1958- . Rs. 15.50 or 24s per issue.

The culmination of several years of planning and preliminary work, this new national bibliography represents a tremendous achievement on the part of the compilers as well as a notable addition to the librarian's collection of national bibliographies. The first quarterly issue attempts to list all new publications appearing in the fourteen major languages of the country, including first issues of new periodicals, but excluding music, maps, and several categories of ephemera.

Fortunately for the foreigner, vernacular scripts have been transliterated into the Roman alphabet. The text is in English, and the general plan and appearance of the work are similar to those of the *B.N.B.* The actual bibliography is in two parts, the first for general materials, the second for government publications. Primary arrangement of each is by Dewey classification, and for each of the two parts there is a detailed index of authors, titles, and subjects. In the main listing bibliographic information is full, with additional notations of price, language and Colon Classification number. No mention is made of plans for cumulations or annual indexes, which, if possible, will of course increase the reference value of the work considerably.—J.N.W.

Shaw, Ralph Robert and Shoemaker, Richard H. *American Bibliography: a Preliminary Checklist*. N.Y., Scarecrow Press, 1958. v.1-5. (v.1-5, \$27) \$6 per vol.

Contents: v.1-5, 1801-1805.

A preliminary checklist "gathered entirely from secondary sources" designed as a first step in filling the gap in American national bibliography between 1800 and 1820. Each volume covers one year and the plan is to continue through 1819 with author and title indexes to be furnished when the work is completed. These five volumes include 9,785 entries arranged alphabetically by author or anonymous title under each year. Locations of copies are given when this information was included in the

original citations. The purpose and procedure as explained in the preface indicate the deficiencies which it is hoped may be overcome in a comprehensive national bibliography which may perhaps be compiled by a future generation.

Repertorio bibliografico 1958, parte I (1 gennaio-30 giugno 1958)- . [Issued by Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, Roma, Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, 1958- . (Quaderni di libri e riviste d'Italia, 1). Semiannual (?).

Designed for a wide public generally interested in current Italian book trade production, this new selective bibliography is less comprehensive but for many readers potentially more useful than the standard, fuller lists. Only slightly more than 3,000 titles are included for the half-year covered, but since schoolbooks, many juvenile items, prayerbooks, and several other categories are excluded, coverage of general materials should be reasonably complete. Arrangement is by simplified U.D.C. listing, followed by an index of personal authors. There is no index of title or corporate entries, nor any publishers' directory. Typography and paper are excellent.—J.N.W.

Zischa, Gert A. *Index lexicorum; Bibliographie der lexikalischen Nachschlagwerke*. Wien, Brüder Hollinek [1959] 290p. DM 49.

Embracing a wealth of titles, this is a work of potentially great value, but there are a number of limitations which must be borne in mind. Contrary to the advance advertising of several dealers, it is *not* a bibliography of dictionaries, but, as noted in the sub-title, is a "bibliography of encyclopedia-like reference books." International in scope and particularly strong for German works, the 7,000 titles included are grouped in twenty-one sections, the first devoted to general encyclopedias, the following to reference works in subject fields. (Conspicuously absent is a section on language dictionaries, e.g., Grimm, Littré, Murray, etc., nor do these appear elsewhere under other headings.)

Types of material listed in the various subject sections include specialized encyclopedias and dictionaries, glossaries, handbooks, biographical dictionaries, yearbooks, chronologies, gazetteers, etc. There are, however, no subject bibliographies, so that one looks in vain for such landmarks as Goedeke, or Marouzeau, or Dutcher, or, more to the point, for unknown titles of a similar nature. Annotations are usually limited to the few most important titles in each category and are generally quite brief. Pagination is omitted, and bibliographic data for serials, continuations, and revised editions are often puzzling. The index includes personal authors and subject headings, but no title listings, even for anonymous or composite works.—J.N.W.

LIBRARIES

Ash, Lee. *Subject Collections; a Guide to Special Book Collections and Subject Emphases as Reported by University, College, Public and Special Libraries in the United States, the Territories, and Canada*. New York, R. R. Bowker, 1958. 476p. \$15.

"Planned on a triennial schedule as a companion volume to the *American Library Directory*," the work lists special collections under some 500 subjects, plus numerous place and name entries. Special collections in the Library of Congress are excluded, as are local history and local genealogy collections, and various types of professional libraries. Information was drawn from questionnaires, with resulting unevenness (e.g., the "Rare Books" entry) according to the reporting librarian's interpretation of "special collection." Usefulness should be greatly increased in future editions if libraries will strive for greater uniformity in reporting.—E.S.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Encyclopedia Canadiana. [Editor-in-chief: John E. Robbins,] Ottawa, Canadiana Co. [1957-58,] 10v. Set \$129.50.

This is a good, popularly written encyclopedia on all aspects of Canada and Canadian life, past and present, prepared by a distinguished group of scholars, and illus-

trated with photographs, drawings, and graphs. There are long, signed articles on broad subjects, many with bibliographies, and unsigned, short articles on specific names and places. Volume 10 includes an atlas of Canada with an alphabetical index.—E.L.R.

Malaia sovetskaia entsiklopediia. Glav. red. B. A. Vvedenskii. Izd. 3. [Moskva,] Gos. nauch. izd-vo "Bol'shaia sovetskaia entsiklopediia," [1958-] v.1- . 35r. per vol.

Contents: v.1-2, A-Gorniak.

A third edition of the shorter Soviet encyclopedia, planned in ten volumes, to contain 50,000 articles as compared with 31,000 in the second edition of eleven volumes. The second edition appeared between 1933 and 1947 in various printings, some of which were re-edited. Designed for the average Soviet reader, there is some emphasis on terms of non-Russian origin, and world biography. Illustrations and maps are more numerous than in previous editions, with improved color printing.—E.B.

PERIODICALS

Pan American Union. *Repertorio de publicaciones periódicas actuales latinoamericanas. Directory of Current Latin American Periodicals*. Paris, UNESCO, 1958. 266p. \$3.50.

Originally planned as a directory of internationally useful learned or scholarly publications, the scope was broadened to "a full selection covering all divisions dealt with by the Universal Decimal Classification." With this expansion, budgetary considerations made it necessary to eliminate an alphabetical title listing, and the directory information (complete title, beginning date, address, periodicity) appears in a classified section arranged by U.D.C. number. There is a geographical index and an alphabetical subject index. Elimination of the title listing has, unfortunately, reduced the volume's usefulness for rapid verification and bibliographic checking.—E.S.

Southern Regional Education Board. *A Southeastern Supplement to the Un-*

ion List of Serials; a Regional Union List of Serials Commencing Publication Before January 1, 1950, Supplementing the Union List of Serials of the H. W. Wilson Co. Edited by Edward Graham Roberts. Atlanta, Southern Regional Education Board, 1959. 447p. \$20.

Some 36 college and university libraries in ten states have contributed to this regional supplement compiled under the sponsorship of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries, the Southeastern Interlibrary Research Facility, and the Southern Regional Education Board. Although about 25 per cent of the titles are not found in ULS, "serial" has been given a much broader interpretation than the ULS definition, and the listing includes many U.N., federal, state, and municipal serial documents. The work will quite naturally be of most value to libraries in the Southeast, but it should also prove generally useful for locating regional materials and for additional serial locations.—E.S.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Karachi. University. Institute of Public and Business Administration. *Publications of the Government of Pakistan, 1947-1957* [comp. by] George B. Moreland and Akhtar H. Siddiqui. Karachi, 1958. 187p.

Lists and indexes the official publications of the Government of Pakistan from August 14, 1947 through December 31, 1957.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Fürer-Haimendorf, Elizabeth von. *An Anthropological Bibliography of South Asia; Together with a Directory of Recent Anthropological Field Work.* Paris, Mouton, 1958. 748p. \$16.85.

The geographic area here dealt with comprises India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Ceylon, rather than the whole of South Asia as indicated in the title. For

purposes of arrangement the region has been divided into nineteen sections, each subdivided into three parts. Part A includes selected works published prior to 1940; Part B aims at complete coverage of publications issued between 1940-1954; and Part C consists of data on field research carried out during 1940-1954. The third section was compiled on the basis of questionnaires and does not include the work of some prominent Indian anthropologists. Entries in Parts A and B are arranged under six broad subject headings covering the major branches of anthropology; Part C includes field work in social and cultural anthropology only. The 5,316 items are, with a few exceptions, in western languages and include unpublished dissertations. There is an author index. It is hoped that a supplementary bibliography for the years 1955-1957 will be issued and that thereafter bibliographies on the anthropology of "South Asia" will be published biennially. In spite of the misleading title and the inconsistent inclusion of material, this is an ambitious work and a valuable bibliography.—E.L.R.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

London Bibliography of the Social Sciences. London, British Library of Political and Economic Science, 1958. . v.10- . (London School of Economics and Political Science Studies: Bibliographies No. 8.)

Contents: v.10, 1950-1955. A-K. 1958. 1099p.

For earlier volumes see *Guide L7, Supplements 1L4 and 2L1.*

This new five-year supplement lists "additions from 1950 to 1955 in all languages, and also from 1936 to 1950 in Russian," to the British Library of Political and Economic Science and to the Edward Fry Library of International Law. Russian titles were omitted from the volumes covering 1936-1950, and are now included in the new supplement. Subject headings have in some cases been modernized—the relationship of the new to the old will be found in the tables of headings which will appear in volume XI. Otherwise, the scope and form remain much the same as in previous volumes.

Quezon, Philippines. University of the Philippines. Social Science Research Center. *An Annotated Bibliography of Philippine Social Sciences*. Compiled under the supervision of Cecilio Lopez . . . by Alejandrino G. Hufana and Rony V. Diaz. Quezon City, Philippines, 1956- .

Contents: v.1, Economics.

The first of a series of annotated bibliographies, this volume is a classified listing of economics materials in the Filipiniana section of the University of the Philippines Library. Approximately 3,000 English language books, pamphlets, periodical articles, and government documents (and a few theses) are grouped under thirty-one headings such as Agriculture, Capital, Currency, Labor, Statistics, etc. Each item is annotated; at the least the content is indicated, while many have lengthy descriptive (not critical) notes. There is an index of authors, titles, and subjects. The bibliography's usefulness is considerably limited by the fact that it lists only holdings of this one library. For example, a quick check shows the absence of a number of book titles included in the economics section of the HRAF Behavior Science Bibliography, *Selected Bibliography on the Philippines* (c. 1956). Periodical articles come mainly from Philippine magazines. This indeed indicates the chief value of this work for United States libraries: that of a supplemental listing of local materials not easily found listed elsewhere.—E.J.R.

DICTIONARIES

Funk and Wagnalls Standard Dictionary of the English Language. International edition. New York, Funk and Wagnalls Co., 1958. 1506p. il. \$24.50.

A new "between-size" dictionary, larger than a desk dictionary and smaller than an unabridged, which includes in one alphabet, words; personal, proper, and geographical names; foreign phrases, etc. Spelling, syllabication, pronunciation have been given the usual full treatment, as well as etymologies, synonyms and antonyms, and combining forms. Special attention has been paid to grammatical usage and the inclu-

sion of homophones (words pronounced alike but differing in spelling and meaning) is an innovation. Alphabetization is letter by letter. Usually the current meaning is given first, i.e., "the most relevant or the most general meaning," but the order depends somewhat on the particular situation. Derivations follow the definitions.

The coverage attempts to include "the established word stock of English and of the rapidly expanding vocabularies of the arts, sciences, trades, and professions," and also includes slang, colloquialisms, regional and local dialects, etc.

A list of some 5,000 commonly used abbreviations follows the main text.

This dictionary should be welcome in the home which has neither need nor space for an unabridged dictionary, in the small library, and as an additional volume in large libraries.

Partridge, Eric. *Origins; a Short Etymological Dictionary of Modern English*. London, Routledge and Paul [1958], 970p. 90s.

In this concise etymological dictionary the author has "concentrated upon civilization rather than upon science and technology; dialect and cant have been ignored; slang is represented only by a very few outstanding examples" (Foreword). Through liberal use of cross-references and abbreviations, a very substantial number of words has been treated. Three useful appendices provide separate etymological lists of prefixes, suffixes, and compound-forming elements.—E.S.

Zaunmüller, Wolfram. *Bibliographisches Handbuch der Sprachwörterbücher; ein internationales Verzeichnis von 4,600 Wörterbüchern der Jahre 1460-1958 für mehr als 500 Sprachen und Dialekte. An Annotated Bibliography of Language Dictionaries. Bibliographie critique des dictionnaires linguistiques*. Stuttgart, Anton Hiersemann, 1958. 496 cols. DM 50.

This bibliography of dictionaries published during 500 years in languages ranging from "Abasinisch" to "Zutuhil" in-

cludes a far greater number of items than either Collison (*Supplement 2M17*) or the Library of Congress *Foreign Language-English Dictionaries* (*Supplement 2M18*), as its aim is to list all dictionaries published during the past century and a selection of those published between 1460-1850. It should be noted, however, that scientific and technical dictionaries are not included. In addition to standard language dictionaries the compiler includes dictionaries of pronunciation, abbreviations, place names, style and grammar, etc. Titles are arranged within the alphabetical language group in reverse chronology, most recent first; occasionally an older but more important work is listed at the head of the section. Those judged particularly significant, whether for usefulness or historical importance, are starred. Annotations are concise and pertinent. An index of languages by continent and one of authors, compilers, translators, and editors are included. Although the title-page is tri-lingual, the body of the work and its orientation are German. Nevertheless, its inclusiveness even without scientific titles should make it valuable for verification and identification and as a handy over-view of what has been published for a given language.—E.J.R.

SCIENCE

Hawkins, Reginald Robert, ed. *Scientific, Medical and Technical Books Published in the United States of America; a Selected List of Titles in Print, with Annotations*. 2d ed., Books published to December 1956. Washington [National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council], 1958. 1491p. \$20.

Distributed in the United States by the R. R. Bowker Company, New York.

Representing a second edition of the original main volume (1944) and supplements (1948, 1952) (*Guide N10, Supplement 2N3*), this volume contains approximately 8,000 titles. Of these, 3,500, or nearly half, represent either new editions of titles previously listed or new titles. General standards of inclusion and arrangement (i.e., classification under broad sub-

jects) remain much the same, as does the information given for each title. Layout and typography are again clear and attractive. As the main volume plus supplements listed nearly 11,000 titles, at least one-fourth of those have been dropped in this edition. Contrary to advertisements, then, most libraries will hesitate to discard the original set, which is still useful for identification, verification, or information about titles now out of print or superseded.—E.J.R.

LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE

Bell, Inglis F. and Baird, Donald. *The English Novel, 1578-1956; a Checklist of Twentieth-Century Criticisms*. Denver, Alan Swallow [c1959]. 169p. \$3.

Limited to twentieth-century criticism of English novels from Lyly's *Euphues* to works of established contemporary novelists, this checklist is frankly selective. The editors state that "approximately 2,000 monographs and the files of over 100 periodicals were searched," though the list of sources from which citations were drawn includes only 66 periodical titles and slightly more than 300 books. Arrangement is alphabetical by novelist's name, then by title of the novel. Citations are clear and complete. Though planned as a companion to George W. Arms and Joseph M. Kuntz's *Poetry Explication* (N. Y., Swallow, 1950), one suspects that the present volume may prove somewhat less useful, criticism of specific novels being generally more easily accessible than explication of individual poems.—E.S.

Byrd, Milton Bruce and Goldsmith, Arnold L. *Publication Guide for Literary and Linguistic Scholars*. Detroit, Wayne State University Press, 1958. 146p. \$1.95.

Sets forth editorial "policies and preferences of some one hundred eighty American and Canadian journals which publish literary and linguistic scholarship and literary criticism." Arrangement is by journal title, with a subject index. This should prove a useful guide to how and where to submit scholarly manuscripts in the fields indicated.—E.S.

French VII Bibliography. No. 10 and General Index to Volumes I and II. New York, Stechert-Hafner, 1958.

Regrettably for both scholar and librarian, this is the last fascicle of a very useful bibliography. Duplication of effort in the MLA annual bibliography, coupled with the problem of finance, forced the decision to cease publication. The long-awaited index proves somewhat disappointing, since Part One (Index to author-subjects) refers only to fascicle number. Fortunately for the user, Part Two (Index to authors of books and articles) makes reference to item numbers.—E.S.

Golden, Herbert Hershel and Simches, Seymour O. *Modern Iberian Language and Literature; a Bibliography of Homage Studies*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1958. 184p. \$4.

Concerned primarily with Catalan, Portuguese, and Spanish language and literature since 1500, this work joins the same authors' *Modern French Literature and Language* (Guide 2R89) as "the second volume of a series which will ultimately comprise bibliographies of homage studies in the major languages and literatures of the Romance field." (Pref.) Part I lists 424 volumes of *Festschriften* published through 1956, including homage numbers of scholarly journals. Parts II-IV list over 2,000 articles under subdivisions of three main headings: Language; Literature and folklore; Literary and intellectual relations. There is an author index.—E.S.

Harvey, Paul and Heseltine, Janet E. *The Oxford Companion to French Literature*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1959. 771p. \$12.50.

As with previous volumes in the useful series of "Oxford Companions," authors and publisher have again succeeded in producing a first-rate, compact dictionary encyclopedia of a national literature. Coverage of authors, titles, characters, allusions, movements, forms, etc., is excellent; in addition, there are helpful entries for hundreds of topics not strictly literary, but of potential interest to students in the field,

e.g., people, places, institutions, historical events, etc. In relative length, general form and bibliographic content, articles follow the pattern set in the earlier volumes. A brief bibliography of background materials in French literature is appended.—J.N.W.

Lindsay, Maurice. *The Burns Encyclopaedia*. London, Hutchinson [1959], 287p. 25s.

Mitchell Library, Glasgow. *Catalogue of Robert Burns Collection in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow*. [Glasgow] Glasgow Corporation Public Libraries, 1959. 217p. 21s.

Commemorating the bicentennial of the poet's birth, these two works will be welcomed by the Burns specialist. A handsomely printed volume, the *Encyclopaedia* intends "to provide articles in alphabetical order about people whom Burns met or referred to in his letters and in his poems," together with information on places which figured in his life. There are few cross references, but a detailed index more than compensates.

Based on the work of James C. Ewing, the *Catalogue* provides a key to what is believed to be the world's largest Burns collection (more than 3,500 volumes). With in two principal sections, "Works of Robert Burns" and "Burnsiana," there are numerous subdivisions contributing to efficient use of the volume. Pagination is not indicated for editions of Burns' works, but bibliographical information is otherwise complete; there are a few brief annotations and an index.—E.S.

QUOTATIONS

Taylor, Archer and Whiting, Bartlett Jere. *A Dictionary of American Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases 1820-1880*. Cambridge, Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1958. 418p. \$9.50.

This collection "contains the proverbs and proverbial phrases found in a variety of American authors whose works were published between 1820 and 1880." The au-

thors were chosen mainly as "representative of various regions and for their popularity." Characteristic American proverbs are included, not merely those having their origin in America. The main body of the work is preceded by a bibliography of the texts cited and of reference works used. The proverbs are arranged alphabetically by what is considered the significant word, and the sources follow. Examples of usage by American authors are arranged in chronological sequence, followed by parallels or variations in the cited reference works and in modern literature, arranged according to author.—E.L.R.

BIOGRAPHY

Institut zur Erforschung der UdSSr. *Biographic Directory of the USSR*. Compiled by the Institute for the Study of the USSR, Munich, Germany. New York, Scarecrow Press, 1958. 782p. \$17.

Munich. Osteuropa Institut. *5,000 Sowjetköpfe; Gliederung und Gesicht eines Führungskollektivs*. Hrsg. von Hans Koch. Köln, Deutsche Industrie-Verlag [c.1959] 862p. (Bücher des deutschen Industrie-Instituts.) DM 25.50.

In an attempt to provide the equivalent of a "who's who" for the USSR, two groups have recently published biographical reference works. The first, in English, presents short biographies for about 2,000 living persons active in "political, educational, religious, scientific and cultural life." Some 75 persons contributed information, derived from Soviet encyclopedias, magazines, newspapers and other printed sources. The second work, in German, has brief articles on a larger number of people and contains a directory of organizations with the names of leading personnel. Sources mentioned in the introduction are German-language publications. It should be noted that the two directories use different systems of transliteration, both of which differ from that used by the Library of Congress.—E.B.

Ko je ko u Jugoslaviji; biografski podaci o Jugoslovenskim savremenima.

Prvo izdanje. Beograd [izd. "Sedme sile"], 1957. 810p. \$6.25.

A "Ko je ko u Jugoslaviji" was published in 1928 (*Guide* S221). The present volume, the first postwar "who's who" for Yugoslavia, includes living persons in a wide variety of occupations. The Latin alphabet is used.—E.B.

Minchero Vilasaró, Angel. *Diccionario universal de escritores*. San Sebastián, EdIdHe, 1957- . v.1-2 (In progress). v.1, \$10.75; v.2, \$14.75.

Contents: v.1, Estados Unidos; v.2, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominicana.

Since the usefulness of volume 1 in a United States library seems dubious, only volume 2 has been examined for this note. The work is essentially a bio-bibliography, with concise, factual listings and no critical evaluation. Bibliographic citations are brief, generally indicating only title and date. "Escritores" is broadly interpreted to mean authors in virtually all fields except the exact sciences and technology. For each country there are, unfortunately, two lists, "Biografías in extenso" and "Biografías rápidas"; the former average around twelve lines each, the latter only three or four. Writers of all times are included, although those of the past hundred years naturally dominate. To check for comprehensiveness of coverage, the two lists for Argentina were examined with the Udaondo *Diccionario biografico . . .* (*Guide* S58) and the *Diccionario histórico argentino (Supplement 2V33)*. There are some 1,500 entries in the two lists of the new work, a large proportion of which do not appear in either of the earlier dictionaries. However, for those subjects who are included in one of the older sets as well as the new, treatment is almost invariably fuller in the former. A good deal of supplementary information for each country is included, the most helpful being lists of the writers treated, classified by literary form or subject. Publication of four more volumes is planned, to cover other parts of the Americas, Asia and Africa.—J.N.W.

Munich. Universität. Slavisches Seminar. *Kleine slavische Biographie*. Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz, 1958. 832p. DM 34.

Some members of the University of Munich's Slavic Seminar have contributed to a small but comprehensive volume giving biographical sketches, in German, of dead and living persons from the various Slavic cultures. Selection has been made among writers, artists, musicians, natural and social scientists and related professions, apparently omitting persons of primarily political importance. Aside from the problem of transliteration—there are only a few cross references and a "pronunciation guide" in the introduction—this is a volume which would be useful in most general reference collections.—E.B.

Who's Who in Italy. v.1, 1957/58. Edited by Igino Giordani and Stephen S. Taylor. Milano, Intercontinental Book and Publishing S.r.l., 1958. 1151p. \$20.

A biographical dictionary, in English, containing about 7,000 biographical entries for prominent people "in and of Italy." It also contains a directory of 1,400 political, cultural, religious, economic, trade, sports and touring organizations and institutions, and includes a listing of decorations, of Italian diplomatic missions abroad and of foreign ones in Italy. The volume differs in no essential way from others in this publisher's series of European who's whos.—E.L.R.

Who's Who of American Women; a Biographical Dictionary of Notable American Women. v.1, 1958-1959. Chicago, Marquis, 1958. Biennial. \$23.

Approximately 19,000 biographical sketches are included in this welcome addition to the Marquis series. The editorial policy has been to include "women outstanding as women, without regard to their achievement or positions in relation to men," so that the word "notable" in the sub-title bears a somewhat different meaning from that in *Who's Who in America*.

In compiling lists of candidates for inclusion, considerable use was made of the Women's Archives at Radcliffe College, as well as of files and lists submitted by numerous women's organizations. Although there are inevitably some surprising omissions, coverage generally seems good, with individual entries in the familiar abbreviated form characteristic of Marquis publications. A full vocational-geographical index is announced for early publication; in the meantime, a preliminary tabulation shows the largest professional group to be "Club/Civic/Religious Leaders" (15.7 per cent), followed by writers (8.3 per cent), and then various groups of educators and teachers. Librarians constitute 4.5 per cent of the total.—J.N.W.

NAMES

Reaney, Percy Hide. *A Dictionary of British Surnames*. London, Routledge and Paul [1958], 366p. £3 10s.

This is a book for the etymologist and specialist; the more casual user is advised that its purpose "is to explain the meaning of names, not to treat of genealogy and family history." Although today "surname means an inherited family name; originally it meant simply an additional name and it is used in this sense in this book." (Introduction)

The earliest known form of each name is given; definitions are briefly stated and carefully documented. The work is selective: only names still in use are included; local names are largely excluded. Origin and development of various types of surnames are treated at length in the introductory essay.—E.S.

HISTORY

Africa Bibliography Series. Compiled by Ruth Jones. London, International African Institute, 1958.

Contents: West Africa. General, Ethnography/Sociology, Linguistics. 116l. £3 15s; Northeast Africa. General, Ethnography/Sociology, Linguistics. 51l. £1 15s.

For over ten years the Library of the International African Institute, London, has been compiling a card index to all signifi-

cant works relating to the Institute's fields of study. A Ford Foundation grant has made possible the editing of the cards and the publication of these first volumes culled from the card index. Publication of volumes on other regions of Africa, other subject sections, and supplements is anticipated.

In each volume material (books and periodical articles) is grouped by geographical heading (Gambia, Nigeria, Senegal, Ethiopia, Eritrea, etc.) which is then subdivided into General, Ethnology/Sociology, Linguistics. References are printed very legibly on one side only of the double-column over-size pages. Complete imprint and inclusive pagination are given, and there are some concise annotations. A list of abbreviations, an index of ethnic and linguistic names, and an author index are included. Judging from these samples, the completed *Africa Bibliography Series* will be an extremely comprehensive and useful reference work.—E.J.R.

The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies. 1956- . Bloomington, Ind., 1957- . Annual. (Indiana. University. Publications. Slavic and East European series, v.9 [etc.].)

Having commenced with language, literature, folklore, and pedagogy in the first issue, for 1956, the *Bibliography* for 1957 has dropped those words from its title and expanded to include the social sciences. Books and articles published in America, or by Americans anywhere, are classified under eleven major headings, such as history, political science, and linguistics. There is an index of authors. A committee of eighteen collaborators reports articles to the editor, J. T. Shaw, who is responsible for the books listed. Thus Russian and East European area studies are embarked on an interdisciplinary annual bibliography, limited to American contributions. It should be noted that the Modern Language Association's *Annual Bibliography* (formerly *American Bibliography*) became international in 1956. Its section on East European languages and literatures will be larger, presumably, than the corresponding part of the new annual because publications of

Europeans and others are included. Scholars in other disciplines will need to make similar comparisons with the existing surveys, abstracts, or annual bibliographies.—E.B.

Borba de Moraes, Rubens. *Bibliographia Brasiliana; a Bibliographical Essay on Rare Books about Brazil Published from 1504 to 1900 and Works of Brazilian Authors Published Abroad Before the Independence of Brazil in 1822.* Amsterdam, Rio de Janeiro, Colibris Editora, Ltda., 1958- . v.1- . il. \$30.

Contents: v.1, A-L. 427p.

A bibliography, giving detailed descriptions with annotations in English, of rare books about Brazil or by Brazilian authors printed outside of Brazil. Brazilian imprints are included only in exceptional cases. As much coverage as possible is given for works published from the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries with less for the nineteenth, particularly the late nineteenth century. There are many facsimiles of title-pages which enhance the value of the bibliographical descriptions. *Bibliographia Brasiliana* is especially rich in descriptions of works of early voyages, and should be of interest to the scholar, the collector, and the dealer in rare books.

Commission internationale d'histoire ecclésiastique comparée. *Bibliographie de la réforme, 1450-1648: ouvrages parus de 1940 à 1955.* Leiden, Brill, 1958- . fasc.1- .

Contents: Fasc.1, Allemagne; Pays-Bas.

Issued under the sponsorship of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, this new bibliography on the period of the Reformation is designed to list books, dissertations, and periodical articles published from 1940 through 1955. The first fascicle contains 1,745 items published in East and West Germany and 1,031 published in the Netherlands. Future fascicles are planned for Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States, Ireland, Italy, and Norway, with others to follow.

Edwards, E. I. *Desert Voices; a Descriptive Bibliography, with Photographs and Foreword by Harold O. Weight.* Los Angeles, Westernlore Press, 1958. 215p. \$12.50.

This is a most colorful annotated bibliography of California deserts. Mr. Edwards, a booklover and an authority on this area, prefaces the bibliography with an interpretive essay on desert literature. He then attempts to list and comment on all known books, including novels, and a few representative magazine articles essentially related to the subject. Newspaper items are excluded. Three appendices make the work more comprehensive: a checklist of books containing only casual or non-essential reference to California desert regions; a partial record of journals, diaries, etc., of pioneers crossing the deserts; and a checklist of scientific and technical items relating to the area.—E.L.R.

Humphreys, Robin Arthur. *Latin American History; a Guide to the Literature in English.* New York, Oxford University Press, 1958. 197p. \$4.

"Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute for International Affairs."

An expansion of the author's earlier (1949) *Latin America; a Selective Guide to Publications* (Guide V368), this concise handbook lists some 2,000 books and periodical articles of interest or value to the university student or general reader. Arrangement is by large topics such as Bibliographies and Guides, General Histories, Spanish Empire in America, South American Republics since 1830, etc.: material for each section is further subdivided by more specific aspects. A running commentary links the text and supplies annotations. Full imprint, but not pagination, is given for books; inclusive pagination is supplied for all magazine articles. The material listed is up-to-date (1957 imprints are included) and avoids a British bias. A biographical index and an index of authors, editors, and translators enhance the value of this useful little book.—E.J.R.

Mason, John Brown and Parish, H. Carroll. *Thailand Bibliography.* Gaines-

ville, Department of Reference and Bibliography, University of Florida Libraries, 1958, 247p. (Florida. University, Gainesville. Libraries. Bibliographic series 4.)

In this, "the first comprehensive bibliography devoted solely to the Kingdom of Thailand," the authors have gathered some 2,300 references to varied aspects of Thai life. The listing of material in nine western languages ranges from very popular to scholarly, from exotic accounts of early travelers to present-day studies on flood control and public health.

The first group of references to books and dissertations is followed by a brief section on Thai language studies and dictionaries and then by a section of periodical articles. A list of English-language papers published in Thailand is appended. Full imprint and inclusive pagination are given, and very brief non-critical annotations are supplied for perhaps half the items. The section on dictionaries in particular would have benefited greatly by fuller critical notes. Unfortunately the usefulness of the bibliography is considerably reduced by the total lack of a subject approach; arrangement within each section is strictly alphabetical by author.—E.J.R.

Mullins, Edward Lindsay Carson. *Texts and Calendars; an Analytical Guide to Serial Publications.* London, Offices of the Royal Historical Society, 1958. 674p. (Royal Historical Society Guides and Handbooks, no.7.) 50s.

This useful bibliography lists several thousand items "relating to English and Welsh history issued in general collections or in series by a public body or private society." Publications in eighty-seven such collections are included, and as is to be expected most of the material is of medieval or very early modern content. Arrangement is by issuing body, individual items under each being listed numerically in order of publication. Many items are briefly annotated. The value of the lists themselves is enhanced by a lengthy and fully analytic index, which includes not only personal and place names,

(Continued on page 329)

The Off-Campus Library Services Of Universities

THE EXCHANGE OF BOOKS and journals for research and serious study is an established practice among university libraries. Generally, research materials are lent to libraries freely if there is no prior need in the lending library or if the materials are not too rare or valuable. There is, however, considerable variation in the lending of non-research materials to individuals, high schools, and libraries. In many states, this extension function is performed solely by state libraries or their equivalents. In others, both the state university and the state library lend directly to individuals, aid book clubs, and supplement the collections of public libraries. Library extension service has been, since the early 1900's, a function of many state universities. In a study¹ made by the National University Extension Association in 1951-52, thirty-two out of fifty-two universities offered library extension services, all developing after 1900 and the majority between 1910 and 1930.

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the public demand and interest in education and reading grew more rapidly than public library resources. Many state universities filled this demand by establishing library extension departments. As public library resources have improved during the past fifty years, some state universities have

withdrawn entirely from library extension; others have withdrawn partially and gradually; and others have maintained active library extension services. Tradition, leadership, and special circumstances in each state have been different, thereby accounting for the variations in the practices and policies of off-campus services of state university libraries.

In connection with planning for and a subsequent revision of the off-campus services of the University of North Carolina Library, the author became interested in these services of university libraries and the relation of university library extension to other state-supported library extension services, such as those rendered by state libraries and library commissions. In January 1958 a questionnaire was mailed to all state university libraries and to selected private university libraries in each state. The same questionnaire was sent also to university library extension libraries administered separately from the general university libraries. The present report is a summary of the findings of this study. It attempts to answer the questions: To what extent does the university library lend non-research material to off-campus readers? What are the trends regarding university library extension services in the United States?

The libraries. Information was obtained from seventy-four university libraries, including those of forty-nine state universities and twenty-five representative privately supported universities. The state universities of only forty-seven of the forty-eight states are includ-

¹ National University Extension Association, *University Extension in the United States* (University, Ala.: University of Alabama Press, 1953).

Mr. Littleton is Head of Technical Services, D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

ed since New York has no one state-supported university library.

Direct loans to individuals by mail. Included on the questionnaire was this item: "What is your policy regarding the loan of material by mail directly to individuals who are not students or faculty of your university?" All of the private universities and about 60 per cent of the state universities stated, in effect, "We do not lend." None of the twenty-five private university libraries has a general policy of lending by mail to individuals, nor do any of them have separate extension libraries. Generally, the private university library lends library materials by mail only through interlibrary loan. However, a number of them make exceptions for their alumni, Friends of the Library, or groups with a special relation to the university. In the case of some church-supported universities, direct loans are made to ministers of those denominations.

State universities are particularly sensitive to the needs of the people of their states. There are two forces operating which determine the state universities' library extension loan policy. One of these is the interest in the aims and welfare of the people who support it. Frank Graham, on the occasion of his inauguration as president of the University of North Carolina in 1931, gave eloquent expression to this idea:

It is the function of a state university not only to find its bits of truth and teach the truth gathered from scholars everywhere, but to carry the truth to the people that they may take it into their lives and help make it prevail in the world of affairs . . . to make the resources of the universities, the discoveries of science, the findings of the social scientists available to the people of the Commonwealth. The state universities come from the people and should go out to the people. The intellectual life of the university should be quickened by contact and interchange with the people. They have a common destiny in the adventure of building a nobler common-

wealth. The state university cannot be an institution of class . . . based on blood, money, or intellectual background. It can never lose its common touch without treason to its own nature and without drying up the springs from which flow the living waters of its own life.²

On the other hand, there is the strong belief that residents of a state should utilize all available local and state library resources and that the university should be called upon only for the more difficult research materials or for those materials which the local and state libraries cannot supply.

Thirty of the forty-nine state universities, or about 60 per cent of them, responded that they do not lend directly to individuals by mail. Eight of these thirty stated that exceptions would be made, such as loans to adults engaged in serious research or to graduates of professional schools.

Four will lend directly to residents of their states for a fee. The University of New Hampshire, for instance, will lend up to five books at once to a person who will be residing in New Hampshire for twelve weeks for a fee of one dollar per year. In cases of emergency, when individuals cannot make arrangements with their local libraries, the University of Arkansas will lend directly to individuals for a five-dollar fee which is returned when the books are returned. The Universities of Washington and Texas will honor non-university requests for those who have purchased a borrower's card. Texas will issue this card to in-state residents for five dollars. The charge at the University of Washington is three dollars and may be issued to in-state and out-of-state residents. Three others (Idaho, Mississippi, and Missouri) will lend directly by mail to residents of the state if the material cannot be obtained from the local or state libraries.

Fifteen, or about 20 per cent, of the

² *Ibid.*, p. 2.

state university libraries lend directly by mail to individuals or permit materials from their collections to be lent through a separate extension department. Eight libraries lend material to individuals directly by mail from the circulation or reference departments of the general libraries. Of these, only Wyoming and West Virginia had more than a thousand off-campus requests. Both of these stated that they loaned freely to individuals residing in their respective states. The other six libraries in the group had so few requests that extension loans apparently have not created any problems.

The general university libraries that lend materials through extension libraries are those of the Universities of Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. There are other universities with extension libraries but only the above have a policy of circulating books by mail to individuals from the general library collections. A number of state university libraries send out books directly to correspondence students.

Extension libraries. Only the Universities of Colorado and Michigan have extension libraries administered by the general university libraries. There are, however, fourteen other state universities with extension libraries administered separately from the general library. One of the main functions of most of the extension libraries is to provide books for correspondence courses. Although the services offered by the sixteen extension libraries vary, most of them offer packages of pamphlets or books dealing with educational, social, or political topics; a play-lending service for schools, little theaters, clubs, and libraries; and study outlines for book and community clubs. Generally, university library extension services are available only to residents of the particular state, but one or two will serve out-of-state residents for a fee.

The Library Extension Service of the

General Library of the University of Michigan offers help to local communities throughout Michigan, primarily by supplementing school and public library collections. In 1956-57, the Michigan Extension Library received 1,978 requests requiring loan of 26,499 pieces of material, and 251 requests for children's books totalling 21,611 books. Michigan's service include packages of pamphlets dealing with current educational, economic, and social problems; the lending of plays; the distribution of general information about the United Nations; supplementary materials for the Michigan schools participating in forensics and speech activities; the lending of children's books to areas in the state without adequate local library facilities. Although the extension library is administered by the general university library, books from the general library of the University of Michigan are not lent except through interlibrary loan. Miss Clover M. Flanders has described in detail the off-campus services of the University of Michigan Library.³

The University of Colorado Library, through its extension service, lent over fourteen thousand items in 1956-57. Generally, loans are made to residents of Colorado only, but exceptions are made for out-of-state correspondence students and for those who wish to examine plays. Books from the general library collection which are not too valuable or hard to replace and those not needed in the teaching and research program of the university are lent to individuals by mail. No fee is charged for this service.

Indiana University Division of University Extension has one of the most extensive package library and study outline services. Package libraries on numerous topics of current interest are available for the cost of postage to Indiana residents, whereas a flat fee of one

³ Clover M. Flanders, "Off-Campus Services of the University of Michigan Library," *CRL*, XVII (1956), 160-68.

dollar plus postage is charged out-of-state residents. In 1956-57, about sixty-two thousand items were mailed from the Indiana University Extension Library.

The University of South Carolina Extension Division lent 20,000 plays, readings, package library materials, and books from the university library collection in 1956-57. The service is free to in-state residents but a small fee is charged out-of-state patrons.

The University of Florida also has an extensive library service for in-state residents. A circulation of 74,166 items was reported for 1956-57. Although separate from the University Library, the Extension Division Library lends materials from the general university library collection directly to individuals in Florida. No fee is charged.

The University of Kansas Extension Library with its establishment in 1909 was a pioneer in extension service. It has one of the most extensive programs, including assistance to book clubs, package libraries on various current topics, a loan collection of materials on Kansas, the loan of books from the University of Kansas Library, a drama loan collection, a collection of art prints, a United Nations collection, pamphlets and other materials on vocations and occupations, and reviews of current books. A single loan rate of twenty-five cents and a yearly service rate based on the number of loans within a calendar year are charged. The Kansas Library reports that 4,500 requests for books were received during 1956-57. Of this number, 500 packages were sent out for individual use, some 2,300 for school use, 1,600 for club use, and 80 were for small public libraries in Kansas.

In addition to these six, the Universities of Tennessee, Alabama, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Iowa, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia have extension libraries that mail materials to individuals, but only seven of the sixteen

extension libraries lend materials from the general university library collections.

Requests for non-research material from libraries. The ALA's "General Interlibrary Loan Code 1952" states that the purpose of interlibrary loan is "to make available for research and serious study library materials not in a given library, with due provisions made by the lending library for the rights of its primary clientele."⁴ The libraries included in this study were asked if they loaned non-research or recreational materials to high school, public, or college libraries. The answer to this question is an indication of how strictly the university libraries attempt to adhere to the Code. Forty-eight of the seventy-four libraries or about 65 per cent (thirty-one state-supported and seventeen private) said that it was their policy not to lend non-research or recreational material to libraries. In some cases, however, there are extension libraries within the universities which will fill these requests from the general collection.

Of the twenty-six others, two said that they would handle requests only if the state libraries could not do so. Fifteen, or about 20 per cent, honor any request from a library; five answer any in-state request from a library and six answer any request from a college or public library, but not a high school library.

The libraries that do not lend non-research material by mail refer requests to the local or state libraries. Sometimes the requests are sent to the local libraries and the patrons are notified; other libraries return the requests to the patrons with an explanation that loans are made only to libraries.

Trends in library extension. These data indicate that the strength or weakness of public and state library resources is the principal determinant of university library extension service. State uni-

⁴ American Library Association, "General Interlibrary Loan Code 1952," *CRL*, XIII (1952), 350-58.

versity libraries in states with a long tradition of good public and state library service have never found it necessary to establish library extension services. This was expressed by several librarians of libraries that do not lend to individuals. Typical comments were these: "With the good public library system in Georgia we have little justification for developing an extension library service." "All individual requests are filled through local libraries. This idea is fairly well established in our state and most requests come from local libraries."

Several librarians stated the conviction that services of state and public libraries should not be duplicated by university and college libraries. The librarian of a New England state university says, "Care must be taken to avoid centralized services that should and could be provided at the local level. In this state, the college libraries have avoided duplication of services offered by the State Library, and are unanimous in their support of public libraries."

Generally, as public library resources of a state increase, state university extension services are withdrawn. Several examples of this gradual withdrawal were revealed in this study. For many years, the University of Indiana Division of University Extension had a large library of books which were lent to anyone in the state requesting them. By 1949, it seemed that Indiana was adequately taken care of by the State Library Extension Service and by the Interlibrary Loan Service of the University Library. The book collection was discontinued and the magazine files were reduced to clipped articles that are classified. Today, the University of Indiana extension division collection consists of a large number of unbound materials—periodical clippings, pamphlets, newsletters, and bulletins from organizations of all types. These files are used by a great many students, but their principal use is for pack-

age libraries that are prepared on request and mailed to people all over the country, but primarily to residents of Indiana.

The University of Virginia Library provided an extension service which was abolished in 1942 because there was too much duplication between the University Library and the Virginia State Library. The University of Virginia Library concentrates on research, scientific, and highly specialized materials which the State Library cannot provide.

Among state university libraries, there is still the feeling of great responsibility toward the residents of their states, but a determined effort not to duplicate services which local and state libraries can provide. Some state university libraries have definite agreements with their state libraries that requests from individuals and public libraries will be referred to the local libraries or to the state libraries and that only those requests which cannot be filled by the public library resources will be handled by the university library. The director of libraries at the University of Mississippi says, "Mississippi is attempting to develop a statewide system of library service based on municipal, county, or multi-county libraries. We hold the belief that this practice [of referring requests from individuals to local libraries] will make the individual more conscious of the service possibilities of the local library and will eventually increase the materials possibilities." The West Virginia University librarian says, "Our long range plan is to get out of the public library field. As public library resources improve, we withdraw." The University of Missouri Library and several other large libraries in Missouri cooperate with the State Library in giving supplemental service upon request. Teletype has been installed recently in these libraries for extra service.

From the evidence in these data, the trend is clear. As public library resources

and services improve, state university libraries are withdrawing gradually from direct service to residents of their states, but on the other hand, they are ready and willing to provide service when local and state libraries are not able to do so.

As has been pointed out earlier, traditions and circumstances in each state are different and these account for differences in practices. The withdrawal of a long-standing service to residents of a state without adequate provisions that the people will receive the services they need from other agencies can result in serious damage to public relations and, possibly, to support of the library.

The North Carolina solution. In January 1958, the Extension Department of the University of North Carolina Library, which had given direct service to citizens of North Carolina for more than fifty years, was discontinued. The books in this library were incorporated into the general collection of the University Library and the decision was made to refer requests from individuals to county, regional, or city libraries, or to the State Library. This policy was adopted only after cooperative agreements with the State Library and other libraries in the state had been arranged.

The library extension service of the University of North Carolina developed in the early part of this century when public resources in the state were inadequate. The library situation in 1958 has changed considerably. There are now only six counties without local library service. The State Library was strengthened in 1956 by combining it with the Library Commission and increasing its support. As early as 1952, it was suggested at a trustee-librarian institute that the University of North Carolina's library extension department was duplicating library services. In 1957, the Committee on Cooperative Library Resources of the North Carolina Library Association adopted the following motion:

That the Cooperative Library Resources Committee of the North Carolina Library Association recommend to the Library of the University of North Carolina, the North Carolina State Library, and public libraries of North Carolina that the North Carolina Union Catalog at the University Library be expanded with additional public, college and special library holdings; and that direct line communication be initiated between the University Library and its Union Catalog and the State Library; and that the State Library be authorized to participate in the development of a cooperative Interlibrary Service Center to be located at the University Library to assist in reference and interlibrary loan work for public libraries and citizens of the State.⁵

This plan was approved in principle by the Administrative Board of the University Library, the State Library Board, and the membership of the North Carolina Library Association.

An interlibrary center, replacing the extension library, was established at the University Library to serve as a focus of operations for accomplishing the objectives outlined in the motion. The major public, college, and university libraries in the state have agreed to provide materials to other libraries when the need is beyond the resources of local libraries. North Carolina is fortunate in having the nucleus of a Union Catalog which lists the holdings of the major research libraries in the state. This catalog is located in the Wilson Library of the University of North Carolina near the quarters of the Interlibrary Center. Since the establishment of the Center, many of the larger public libraries and several special libraries have added their holdings to this catalog and are contributing cards regularly to it. The primary bibliographical resources of the Center are this catalog and that of the University Library.

The Center is especially organized to

⁵ "Interlibrary Center at Chapel Hill," *North Carolina Libraries*, XVI (1958), 50.

supplement the normal services provided by the State Library and public libraries in the state. Requests are sorted at the Center and at the State Library to determine the ideal point of service. Both the State Library and the Center will attempt to insure maximum utility of local library resources. Requests from individuals and high schools are referred to the local libraries, or to the State Library if the individual has no county-wide library service. Every effort is made to assure the State Library of an opportunity to work with county, regional, and research libraries in providing materials which are beyond the level of the small public library. Requests from public libraries for non-research material are referred to the State Library or to another public library if a location is given in the Union Catalog. The State Library refers requests from public libraries which it cannot serve to the Center. The Interlibrary Center checks these against the Union Catalog and refers them to a library that does have the material, or supplies it from the University Library if not needed by students and faculty. The Interlibrary Center then becomes the final resort for requests, after local and State Library resources have been exhausted. Both the State Library and the Center attempt to keep informed of the subject strengths of other cooperating libraries so that direct inquiries or questions pertaining to those fields can be directed to a specific library. Every attempt is made to utilize to the maximum all library facilities in the state without duplication of effort.

There has been a continuous flow of correspondence and messages among the State Library, the Interlibrary Center, and some of the larger public and university libraries. To speed up referrals and locations of materials, new devices and practices are being sought. Plans are being made to install teletype in the State Library, the Interlibrary Center,

and representative libraries throughout the state so that Union Catalog locations and referrals of requests can be transmitted within a matter of hours. Truck service on alternate days (Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays) has already been instituted among the State Library and the libraries of Duke University, North Carolina State College, and the University at Chapel Hill. Dr. Jerrold Orne, librarian of the University of North Carolina, says of the project, "Our experiment on a state-wide scale may well serve as a proving ground for a larger enterprise. Rapid communications methods and devices which we may discover in the course of our operations may later serve as models to be applied in a national plan. Our kind of operation may serve that purpose, as well as others, since this is a new concept of service and outspokenly seeks new means of furthering these services. It is most logical that it should serve as a pilot or experimental proving ground for such devices."⁶

After nine months of operation, it can be reported that the system is working successfully. The number of individuals making requests directly to the University Library has been reduced considerably and public libraries have established the habit of making requests for non-research material to the State Library first. The State Library and public libraries report increased demands upon their collections. By skimming off the requests for non-research materials which can be answered by other libraries, the University Library is able to give more attention to its main business of providing research and teaching materials. At the same time, a bibliographical center has been established which will permit a better utilization of resources and freer movement of materials among all the libraries in the state.

⁶ Jerrold Orne, "A New Pattern of Service," *North Carolina Libraries*, XVI (1958), 53.

ACRL Grants Program, 1959-60

A grant of \$35,000 from the United States Steel Foundation, Inc., makes possible the fifth annual ACRL grants program. Application forms for individual library participation in the 1959-60 program will be distributed in September to eligible libraries—the libraries of privately supported universities and four-year colleges.

The U. S. Steel grant, writes R. C. Tyson, chairman of the Foundation's Financial Policy Committee, is in consideration of "the need to strengthen college and university libraries by improving their collections, equipment, and programs as adjuncts to the teaching and learning processes." He says: "The Trustees in making this grant, directed their attention to the general needs of all colleges and universities, but chiefly to private liberal arts colleges and universities for developing their collections, improving the quality of library service to higher education, and otherwise aiding in the best use of the most modern teaching and learning tools."

This grant brings the total of gifts made to ACRL by the U. S. Steel Foundation in the last five years to \$155,000. Additional grants from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., the New York Times, Remington Rand, the C.B.S. Foundation, and the Nationwide Insurance Company make the total in the first five years of the ACRL grants program more than \$200,000.

"ACRL is deeply grateful to the United States Steel Foundation for its continued support," says Wyman Parker, ACRL President. "As grateful as we are, we realize that the ACRL grants program must be ex-



U. S. Steel photo

Edward C. Logelin, vice president, U. S. Steel Corporation—Chicago, presents check from United States Steel Foundation to Richard B. Harwell, ACRL executive secretary.

panded, not only to justify U. S. Steel's continued participation but, even more importantly, to help meet the needs that the program thus far has so dramatically called to our attention. We shall undertake an intensified drive for broader financial support, and we are confident that the merit of increasing foundation support for college and university libraries will convince other foundations of the wisdom of joining U. S. Steel in making grants to ACRL."

The mechanics of the 1959-60 ACRL grants program will be similar to those of previous programs. The ACRL committee will review applications at a meeting in late fall. Awards will be announced in the January 1960 *CRL*. Last year grants were made to seventy-six libraries. Robert W. Orr, director of libraries at Iowa State College, is this year's chairman of the committee. Other members are Humphrey G. Bousfield, Arthur T. Hamlin, Edward C. Heintz, Wyman W. Parker, Luella R. Pollock, and Benjamin B. Richards.

News from the Field

ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has purchased, with the assistance of the M. S. U. Development Fund, the collection of Lincoln books gathered by Mr. Jewell F. Stevens of Chicago. This collection of nearly a thousand bound volumes and comprising more than three thousand separate items was appraised at \$7,000 by Dr. Leslie Dunlap, director of the State University of Iowa Libraries. The collection is described at some length in the *News* of the Friends of the M. S. U. Library, volume 14, number 1.

THE LIBRARY SCHOOL of the University of Southern California has received the late Althea Warren's professional library as a gift from her sister, Mrs. Lee Borden Millbank. Miss Warren was a faculty member at the school.

THE PAPERS of A. Owsley Stanley, governor and senator from Kentucky and for many years a member of the U. S.-Canadian International Joint Boundary Commission, have been placed in the University of Kentucky Library by his family. The material includes not only extensive manuscript collections relating to the Kentucky and the national political scene but also much manuscript material on U. S.-Canadian relations.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY is the recipient of a gift of 4,000 children's books from the library of the Child Study Association of America. The books are representative of the finest titles published in this field between 1925 and 1950.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has benefited by several gifts: contemporary oil paintings of Lincoln and Webster from Phillip Sang of Chicago; an original oil portrait of James Joyce, painted by his friend Budgen in Zurich in 1919, and a set of page proofs of *James Joyce's Dublin* by Patricia Hutchins with marginal annotations by Stanislaus Joyce, given by Charles Feinberg of Detroit; and \$1,000 for library purchases from I. L. Shurman of Chicago.

A SIGNIFICANT PORTION of the Truman

presidential papers was opened to researchers at the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Mo., May 11. The papers include about three-fourths of two principal segments of President Truman's White House central files, those of some of his immediate staff, and a portion of the papers representing Mr. Truman's service as a senator. It is estimated that they contain about 1,500,000 pages. A collection of books, microfilm, and microprint also will be made available to users of the library.

These materials deal with the nature and history of the Presidency and foreign relations of the United States in the first half of the twentieth century. Many of the books came from the President's personal library. Others have been purchased from a grant of \$48,700 made to the Harry S. Truman Library Institute by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Persons wishing to use papers and other materials are requested to make advance application to Dr. Philip C. Brooks, director of the library, informing him of the nature and purposes of their projects. This will give the staff an opportunity to locate materials of interest and will enable the researcher to begin his work with minimum delay. Students will normally be expected to include letters of introduction from their professors with their applications.

The institute has initiated a program of grants-in-aid. These will normally be grants of less than \$500 to provide travel and living expenses for short periods of work at the library. For the immediate future grants will be concentrated on those who are working on the period of former President Truman's public career and those who will be using the resources of the Truman Library.

JOHN P. MARQUAND, Pulitzer-Prize winning author, has given all of his literary manuscripts to Yale University Library. The collection includes a dozen or more novels, many short stories and essays, and the dramatized version of *The Late George Apley* which Mr. Marquand wrote with George S. Kaufman in 1944. Each novel usually is represented by complete first and second

drafts, both with numerous manuscript corrections and revisions, and a final version as sent to the publisher. Altogether the manuscripts fill five large shelves in the Yale Library's Collection of American Literature.

ALL THE MANUSCRIPTS and papers of the first fifteen issues of *New World Writing*, pioneer paperbound publication in contemporary literature, have been given to the Yale University Library. At the same time, the New American Library announced that its publication, a literary cross-section from all over the world, will cease publication. *New World Writing* was begun in December 1951, and was released semi-annually.

BUILDINGS

THE IOWA LEGISLATURE has appropriated \$1,312,500 for the first addition to the Iowa State College Library. Preliminary planning of the new space is already under way. The March 30, 1959, issue of *The Library at Iowa State* (vol. 13, no. 7) gives a nine-page account of the library's housing problems during its ninety-year history.

SENATOR THEODORE GREEN (Democrat, Rhode Island) has introduced Senate Joint Resolution 97 authorizing a \$75,000 appropriation for preliminary plans and estimates for an additional building for the Library of Congress. This is similar to House Joint Resolution 352 introduced by Representative Omar Burleson (Democrat, Texas). The Washington Office of ALA advises that letters to congressmen urging early action on these resolutions would be helpful. Lack of space is one of LC's most pressing problems.

PRELIMINARY WORK has begun on the new library building at Simmons College, Boston. The structure will consist of two parts, one of two stories, the other of five. The probable cost will be about two million dollars, including furniture and equipment. The library will occupy the first two floors of both buildings and part of the third floor of the taller unit. The main floor will extend through both buildings so that all essential services will be on one level. The School of Library Science will share the upper floors of the taller building with the School of Publication.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE COLLEGE dedicated its new library building early in May. The library is the first permanent building to be completed on the campus of the new school.

GRANTS

A GRANT of \$430,000 from the Ford Foundation, to be used over a five-year period, has been awarded to the Boston University African Research and Studies Program. The program has a dual purpose of training students in African studies and providing a research resource for scholars whose interests are focused on Africa as an area of study. Part of the grant will be used to augment the program's library resources.

THE COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES, INC., has awarded a \$201,531 contract to the Crosley Division of AVCO Manufacturing Corporation, Cincinnati, for development of experimental electronic equipment for library use. The Crosley investigations are expected to take approximately a year. They will be devoted specifically to developing the following:

1. A step-and-repeat camera suitable for preparing high-reduction microphotographic storage fields. The purpose is to demonstrate feasibility of conveniently and faithfully preparing such memory fields from original books and other publications.
2. Electronic buffer storage facilities to mechanisms to demonstrate the feasibility of selecting information stored in three dimensions, and to demonstrate photographic and electronic reproduction of the content of the photo-memory. This is an area in which Crosley had already done considerable work.
3. Electronic buffer storage facilities to demonstrate the feasibility of supplying information from the photo-memory simultaneously in electric or optical form to a number of users.

Assuming that the foregoing investigations produce feasible solutions, there are other elements of the electronic system to be developed. One is a searching system; another is a method for "printing out" hard copy that will be characterized by high

definition and very faithful reproduction. The staff of the Council on Library Resources is working with AVCO on both of these possibilities. Still another element is a method of transmission of the stored images to remote points, with "print out" or "read out" at these points.

The Council hopes that the Crosley investigations will contribute to an eventual library system featured by a significantly great reduction in the storage space required for recorded information; a comparatively indestructible and permanent means of preserving and storing records; ease and rapidity of access (elimination of unnecessary time and motion in entering and removing information from the store); and capacity for rapid transmission of information to any other desired point. This implies further reduction in volume of necessary local storage and the capacity to duplicate any stored material.

DENISON UNIVERSITY has received a Ford Foundation grant of \$40,000 to strengthen the teaching of non-western civilizations in the college program. The program calls for a three-year inter-disciplinary seminar which will study, in turn, India, China, and Japan. Funds will be provided for supplementing current library resources pertaining to these areas. An additional grant of \$500 a year for three years has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Stewart M. Cram for "any necessary library acquisitions" relating to the Far East.

A TWO-YEAR GRANT made by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., to the Joint Libraries Committee on Fair Use in Photocopying has made it possible for the Committee to secure the services of Webster, Sheffield & Chrystie, a New York law firm, to make a legal study of the problems of photocopying in libraries. The Committee, which represents ALA, the Association of Research Libraries, and the Special Libraries Association, was established in 1957 to work on the problems involving copyright which arise in connection with the photocopying of materials in their collections done by libraries for their users.

PUBLICATIONS

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., summarizes

appropriations totaling \$403,361 for thirty-two new projects during the period ending June 30, 1958. Broadly categorized, the problems under examination are those of bibliographic access and physical access to materials and of administrative arrangements. This last category involves factors such as library organization, and government financing, recruitment and training for librarianship, and development of standards, specifications, and testing methods in cataloging, binding, and equipment. According to the report, "the objective of library work is to be able to provide the reader, no matter where he may be, with information as to what recorded knowledge exists applicable to his interest, and to be able to furnish him with the relevant portion of that record, no matter where it may be located." The Council's aim is to foster solutions to the problems that prevent the objective from being fully realized.

The Southern California Union List of Microtext Editions, compiled by Andrew H. Horn from reports, of participating libraries, has been issued by the libraries of Occidental College and University of California at Los Angeles. The list arranges information about holdings by type of micro-format, and within each type in the order that the reports were received by the compiler. The format is loose-leaf, so that the list may be expanded indefinitely without revising original pages. An alphabetical author and title index precedes the actual listing of library holdings. In the listing of symbols of participating libraries information is provided about the library's policy on lending microtexts. Additional index listings, corrections, additional holdings, and new titles acquired will be reported in an occasional SCULME Newsletter, and from time to time revised index pages and supplements will be issued.

THE ESTABLISHMENT and first year of operation of the Southwest Missouri Library Services, Inc., are reported by Brigitte L. Kenney in *Cooperative Centralized Processing* (Chicago: ALA, 1959, \$2.25). Founded in 1957 by ten Missouri public libraries, the center receives books purchased by member libraries, catalogs them, reproduces catalog cards, and prepares books for the shelves. Charges to the libraries are based on their

budgets for the previous year. The report describes technical processing by the libraries before the center was established, shows how it was organized, how it functioned during the first year, how its services were used, and what benefits the libraries enjoyed. Seven appendixes present basic data and procedures. Despite problems in organization and relationships, the cooperative venture succeeded in accomplishing its main objectives. During the first year, 36,000 volumes were processed at an average cost of fifty-six cents each, considerably less than the previous costs of the majority of participants.

Bibliographical Essay on the History of Scholarly Libraries in the United States, 1800 to the Present has been published as no. 54 in the University of Illinois Library School *Occasional Papers* series. In writing this extensive paper, Harry Bach, head of the acquisition department at San Jose State College Library, consulted more than 130 sources dating from 1945 to 1956. Copies will be sent to any individual or institution without charge upon request to the Editor, *Occasional Papers*, University of Illinois Library School, Urbana.

LIBRARIES with significant holdings in Iranian materials will be interested in *Cataloging of Persian Works*, by Nasser Sharify (Chicago: ALA, 1959, \$3.50). Written originally as a doctoral dissertation, the study establishes rules for transliteration of Persian into the roman alphabet and the entry of Persian names as well as principles of descriptive cataloging.

Science Information News is a new bi-monthly publication that reports on both national and international developments in scientific and technical information. It is compiled and edited by the National Science Foundation's Office of Science Information Service. The publication is designed to meet the need for reporting and exchanging news of worldwide activities in science communication and documentation. It is hoped that contributions from interested groups will make it a centralized news source, hastening progress toward more effective utilization of the world's scientific knowledge.

Directorio de Publicaciones Periódicas Mexicanas contains 610 entries with full information on 840 Mexican periodicals, in-

cluding title, editor, frequency of publication, data of first issue, and data on type of contents, name of present and first editor, subscription price, circulation, and advertising. The 250-page, paperbound publication sells for \$10.00. It can be secured from the Centro Mexicano de Escritores, Rio Volga No. 3, Mexico 5, D. F.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Morgantown, has microfilmed the biographical sections of all known Hardesty Atlases covering West Virginia. The project was a cooperative effort by the library, T. T. Perry of Charles Town and A. B. Stickney of Los Angeles. Copies of the complete microfilm of specific county biographies and photostatic copies may be purchased from the library's West Virginia Collections.

VOLUME XII of *Studies in Bibliography: Papers of the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia*, edited by Fredson Bowers (Charlottesville, 1959, \$10.00) contains a variety of offerings for bibliographically minded librarians: Ian Watt's "Publishers and Sinners: The Augustan View," William Charvat's "Melville and the Common Reader," Bruce Harkness' "Bibliography and the Novelistic Fallacy," R. H. Bowers' "Some Folger Academic Drama Manuscripts," and William B. Todd's "Recurrent Printing." Other papers consider Victorian magazine publishers and editors, the composition of *The Merchant of Venice*, Fletcher and Beaumont, Scottish printers and booksellers, William Blake's engravings, Samuel Richardson as a printer, the publication of Leigh Hunt's *Imagination and Fancy*, and Howells' bibliography. Rudolf Hirsch and Howell J. Heaney supply their list of bibliographical scholarship for 1957.

MISCELLANEOUS

PI LAMBDA SIGMA, oldest library honor society in the United States, founded at Syracuse University School of Library Science in 1903, will merge with and become a chapter of Beta Phi Mu, international library science honor fraternity.

THE ROLE of classification in the modern library will be discussed at an institute to be conducted by the University of Illinois Library School and the University Extension Division at Allerton House, Monticello, Ill., November 1-4. Leaders from the field of

classification will discuss such questions as whether classification is accomplishing its stated aims, the value of the classified catalog in research libraries, the use of Library of Congress classification for research collections, the problems involved in classifying special collections, and what the future can be expected to produce. The planning committee consists of Frances B. Jenkins, Donald Strout, Harold Lancour, and Thelma Eaton, chairman. For more complete information write Miss Eaton, University of Illinois Library School, Urbana.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS has accepted the offers of two firms to study the possibilities of the mechanization of its operations, especially in information storage and retrieval. Representatives of the firms will visit LC for a period of about two weeks. They will report their conclusions and make recommendations on the nature and scope of the library's future activities in this area. Acceptance of the offers was recommended by LC's Interdepartmental Committee on Mechanized Information Retrieval. Richard S. Angell, chief of the subject cataloging division, will represent the committee in working with the visiting teams in their survey of the library's operations.

THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY of the birth of Dr. Samuel Johnson will be celebrated in Birmingham, England, September 14-19. Among the events will be an exhibition of books, manuscripts, and portraits of Johnson and his circle. It will display a copy of each of his publications. The materials will be on display from September 14 to October 3.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK for 1960 will be observed on April 3-9. Preliminary reports on the 1959 program show that more than 5,000 communities participated with increasing participation through local schools, clubs, libraries, and merchants, as well as wide cooperation on the part of broadcasters, newspapers, and magazines. An official annual report was published in June.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE is sponsoring the preparation of a biographical dictionary of American women, *Notable American Women, 1607-1950*. It will contain sketches of approximately 1,500 women from the colonial period down to those deceased not later than 1950, and will comprise two or

more volumes. The project is an outgrowth of the college's expanding collection of materials on the history of American women. The articles will be written by historians and other scholars and, in general, will be on the same scale as those in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, whose high scholarly standards the new work will strive to equal. The editor is Dr. Edward T. James, recently associate editor of Supplement Two of the DAB. The committee of consultants, headed by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Sr., has been appointed, but the editor solicits names for inclusion and information about possible contributors from librarians and scholars. His address is Radcliffe College, Cambridge 38, Mass.

THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE of the University of Southern California, is attempting to establish a memorial scholarship fund to honor and perpetuate the memory of Althea Warren. A former faculty member, Miss Warren had been the head librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library for many years, and prior to that, head of the San Diego Public Library. She had served as president of ALA and as president of the California Library Association, as head of the Victory Book Campaign during World War II, and in innumerable ways had advanced the library profession in this country.

Money contributed to this scholarship or loan fund will be used to help some deserving student attend library school each year. To create a permanent interest-bearing scholarship, it is necessary to have a fund of approximately \$25,000. A smaller amount may be used for a loan fund.

Contributions should be addressed to Miss Martha Boaz, Dean, School of Library Science, University of Southern California and marked: "For the Althea Warren Memorial Scholarship Fund."

THE ANNUAL SPRING WORKSHOP of the College and University section of the Wisconsin Library Association was held on April 11 at the University of Wisconsin Library School in Madison. A panel discussed education for academic librarianship.

CURT F. BÜHLER delivered the Rosenbach Lectures at the University of Pennsylvania on April 9, 16, and 23, 1959, as the Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach Fellow in Bibliography for 1958-59.

Personnel

In southern California library circles there was warm and unanimous applause when Lawrence Clark Powell announced locally that PAUL M. MILES was his selection to succeed Gordon R. Williams as assistant university librarian at UCLA. The dismay which UCLA's friends felt over the prospect of losing Mr. Williams, at the climax of seven years of distinguished service, was much allayed when it was learned that his work



Paul M. Miles

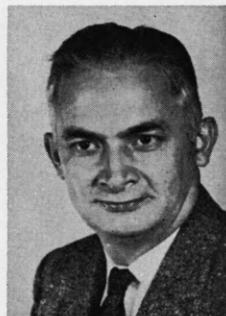
would fall to the quiet, capable, and efficient hands of Paul Miles, one of those backbone librarians whose influence is felt through his work rather than by his words. He doesn't say much; when he does talk, though, it is invariably direct and meaningful. And its only adornment is apt to be a dash of wry humor, usually slipped in slyly. On the other hand, this laconic librarian's capacity for work is so prodigious and the quality of it so extraordinary as to dumbfound even his most loquacious colleagues.

A graduate of the University of Denver, Miles has done graduate work (M.A., University of California, 1947) and research (Mexico City, 1949) in history. Through these studies he has become bilingual, indeed so proficient as to woo and win the charming Mrs. Miles in her native Spanish language. Before he enrolled as an undergraduate at Denver, Mr. Miles had worked a year as a trade paper journalist; but while he was a student he served as a page in the Denver Public Library. Four and a half years in the Army (staff sergeant) during World War II, followed by his graduate study at California where he was also a teaching assistant, brought him almost inevitably to the Berkeley School of Librarianship (B.L.S. in 1950). His first professional assignment was in the serials department at UC (Berkeley). However, most of his library service since 1950 has been at

UCLA—reference librarian (1950-51), geology librarian (1951-52), UN documents librarian (1952-57), and since 1957 librarian of the Institute of Industrial Relations and Business Administration and Economics Libraries of the UCLA system.

Paul Miles has been well prepared—within the UCLA library, administrative, and faculty-student structure—for the complex duties of the assistant librarianship. His major assignment will be building planning and space allocation, with increasing responsibility for budget preparation in collaboration with the ranking assistant librarian, Miss Page Ackerman.—*Andrew H. Horn.*

JENNINGS WOOD has been appointed chief of the Gifts and Exchange Division of the Library of Congress. Mr. Wood has been a member of the staff of the Library of Congress since 1937. He has been assistant chief of the Gifts and Exchange Division since 1948. As chief of the division he succeeds the late Alton Keller.



Jennings Wood

Mr. Wood was one of two American representatives at the Seminar on International Exchange of Publications in the Indo-Pacific area held in Tokyo in 1957 and served as reporter of the seminar. During the past winter and spring he represented the Library of Congress and the Department of State in the interest of acquiring Indian government publications under the Indian Wheat Loan Fund for the Library of Congress and other American libraries.

Mr. Wood was born in Earle, Ark., in 1910. He did both undergraduate and graduate work at the University of Arkansas.

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CORRECTION: Robert K. Johnson has been appointed assistant director of libraries at Drexel Institute of Technology. John Harvey is director of libraries at Drexel.

Appointments

SCOTT ADAMS, formerly librarian of the National Institute of Health, is program director for Foreign Science Information, Office of Science Information Service, National Science Foundation.

LEE ASH, formerly editor of the *Library Journal*, joined the Yale University Library's Selective Book Retirement Project on July 1, 1959, as editor and research analyst.

A. R. MEERA BAI, assistant librarian, Madras Medical College Library, will serve on the staff of the Denison University Library, Granville, Ohio, in the coming year.

JAMES A. BOUDREAU, formerly assistant director of the Simmons College Library, is director of the library of the Bentley School of Accounting and Finance, Boston.

ETHEL M. FAIR, retired director of the Library School of New Jersey, served last year as reference librarian of Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

THOMAS J. GALVIN, formerly librarian of the Abbot Public Library, Marblehead, Mass., is assistant director of libraries and lecturer in the School of Library Science, Simmons College.

PAULA GIBBONS is now head of the acquisition department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library.

E. J. HUMESTON, JR., formerly head of the Library Science Department of the University of Kentucky, is professor in the Library School of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

ROBERT S. KRAMP is reference librarian, Michigan State Library, Lansing.

DAVID A. KRONICK, formerly medical librarian of the University of Michigan, is librarian of the Cleveland Medical Library.

ARLENE KUPIS is humanities librarian at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

REV. HOMER MATLIN, librarian of Loyola University, Chicago, will succeed DANIEL J. REED as director of libraries of the University of Detroit in the late summer.

PHILIP L. MILLER is chief of the Music Division of the New York Public Library.

FRANCES MUSE is now head of the reference department, Georgia State College of Business Administration Library, Atlanta.

NATALIE N. NICHOLSON is associate director of libraries in charge of reader services, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

EVERETT H. NORTHROP, formerly assistant librarian, Academy Library, U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y., has been appointed associate librarian.

DANIEL J. REED, director of libraries at the University of Detroit since 1953, is assistant chief of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

RYBURN M. ROSS is associate director of libraries in charge of technical services, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

GERTRUDE SCHUTZE is manager of library services at Standard and Poor's Corporation, New York.

WILLIAM L. STEWART, JR., is head of the circulation department, Georgia State College of Business Administration Library, Atlanta.

ALLEYNE B. VANDERVOORT, formerly assistant librarian at Millikin University, Decatur, Ill., has been appointed order and periodicals librarian at Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.

WILLIAM S. WALLACE, formerly associate librarian and archivist, Rodgers Library, New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas, has been appointed librarian and archivist, effective September 1, 1959.

TOM V. WILDER is chief of the newly established Natural Resources Division of the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.

MARIANNE YATES is librarian of the Transportation Center Library, Northwestern University. She was formerly head of public services.

Retirements

FANNY S. CARLTON, librarian at Chapman College, Orange, Calif., for the past fourteen years, will retire this summer.

Miss Carlton went to Chapman in 1945 from the Spanish American Institute, Gardena, Calif., where she had been secretary to the president for five years. From 1932 to 1940 she was librarian at the Polytechnic Institute of Puerto Rico, having previously been a missionary for twelve years on the island, serving under the United Christian Missionary Society.

A graduate of Hiram College, Miss Carlton received her bachelor of science degree in library science from Western Reserve

University, where she was the recipient of a Carnegie Corporation grant. She is a member of ALA, the California Library Association, and the American Association of University Women.

J. VIVIAN HEDGCOCK, librarian of the Rodgers Library, New Mexico Highlands University, since 1924, will retire from her post in August. A graduate of Highlands and the University of Illinois Library School, Miss Hedgcock has spent her entire career at Highlands where, as librarian, she directed the library's expansion from 6,000 to nearly 100,000 volumes.

Necrology

THOMAS S. HAYES, librarian of the University of Puerto Rico, died on May 18, 1959, at the age of 57. He was responsible for the best university library building, collection, and administration south of Miami. He was an effective classroom teacher, a courageous and perceptive columnist (for *El Mundo* of San Juan), and one of those continentals who came to know and love the island and to lay the foundations for its present position of leadership in Latin America.

Over a decade and a half ago I went to Tom Hayes to secure information about insular politicians for a federal investigative agency. He knew everything worth knowing about the island and its personalities, from the fabulous adventures of the late Bill O'Reilly to the hopes and aspirations of his good friend Luis Muñoz Marín for the future of Puerto Rico. Above all Tom Hayes had the magic touch for scholarly companionship with the faculty. He gave some effective lessons in library administration that were never in any library school curriculum.—L.S.T.

ELEANOR S. CAVANAUGH, librarian of Standard and Poor's Corporation, New York, died on March 18, 1959.

JAMES F. KENNEDY, retired librarian of the Fordham University Law School, died in March 1959.

DOROTHY LARSEN, associate librarian of Westmar College, Le Mars, Iowa, died on May 13, 1959.

MURIEL MURRAY, head of the order department at Northwestern University Library, died on April 19, 1959. Graduated from Wellesley in 1928, and holding an M.A. in Psychology from Northwestern and a B.L.S. from Michigan, Miss Murray was a dedicated and able librarian. During the almost thirty years she was associated with Northwestern, she won everyone's admiration for her skill and resourcefulness, the more remarkable because she worked under a severe physical handicap. She was an excellent order librarian and through her work made a lasting contribution to the development of Northwestern's library collections.

MARY ROBERTS, acquisitions assistant in the University of Illinois Library, died on March 23, 1959.

META SEXTON, who retired from the University of Illinois Library in 1951 after thirty years of service, died in Chicago on March 17, 1959.

HUBERT PORTER STONE, assistant professor of library science and head of the reference department at Bowling Green State University Library, died on March 18, 1959.

ACRL at Washington

A fine panel discussion, "The Program of the Federal Government in Education and Research," and exceptionally strong program sessions by the several ACRL sections marked the Washington Conference as an unusually successful one for college and university librarians. Activity on their part overflowed ACRL bounds into most of the type-of-activity divisions' programming and into many of ALA's overall activities. A high-spot in such extra-ACRL participation in ALA affairs was Ben Powell's impressive address at his inauguration as president of ALA.

ACRL's general program emphasized present federal activity in library and educational affairs, the opportunities for extension of such activities, and the necessity for intensified activity in this direction by both librarians and governmental representatives. Ably planned by Frank Schick of the Library Services Branch of the U. S. Office of Education and as ably moderated by William Dix, librarian of Princeton University, the panel covered concisely and effectively an area of importance and concern to the profession. Senator Jacob Javits of New York and Representative Carl Elliott of Alabama presented the legislative point of view about the government's program in education and research. Elliot Richardson, Assistant Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, expounded the position of the executive branch of government, and Harry C. Kelly, Assistant Director for Scientific Personnel and Education of the National Science Foundation, presented the view of the scientists. Mr. Dix made a brilliant summary of their remarks and of the implications of their remarks before returning the meeting to ACRL President Lewis C. Branscomb. The meeting was concluded with the passing of the gavel to incoming President Wyman Parker.

Outstanding among section activities was the three-day pre-conference program for rare book librarians sponsored by the Rare Books Section at the University of Virginia. More than two hundred participants were registered at this meeting which is more

fully reported elsewhere in this issue. Almost as many college and university librarians were registered for the Buildings Institute sponsored by the Buildings and Equipment Section of the Library Administration Division on the campus of the University of Maryland.

Provocative speeches on library organizations were the feature of the program of the University Libraries Section. Frank Lundy, director of libraries at the University of Nebraska, and Ralph McComb, librarian at Pennsylvania State University, were the speakers.

The College Libraries Section and Junior College Libraries Section held a joint meeting with a broadly competent panel discussing "Teaching Students to Use the Library" as its program. The panel's moderator was Philip Bradshaw, assistant professor of English at the University of Florida. Librarian participants were Virginia Clark, William Quinly, Vail Deale, and Morrison Haviland.

George S. Bonn of the Science and Technology Division of the New York Public Library spoke to the Subject Specialists Section on "Japanese Periodicals in Science and Technology." The new Art Sub-Section of the Subject Specialists Section held its first program meeting and a luncheon meeting. Kyle Morris spoke at the program meeting on "A New Program in Documentation of the Arts." An organization meeting looking toward the creation of a sub-section for law and political science specialists was held during Conference.

Earle T. Hawkins, president of State Teachers College, Towson, Md., and Felix Hirsch, librarian of Trenton State College, N. J., were the speakers at the meeting of the Teacher Education Libraries Section. President Hawkins spoke on "What Is Happening to Teacher Education and Its Implications for Our Libraries," Dr. Hirsch on "The Significance of the New College Library Standards."

The Conference program of the Rare Books Section was held at the Folger Shakespeare Library and centered around an entertaining speech by book collector C. Wal-



Left to right: Mrs. Elliot Richardson, wife of the Assistant Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Roy M. Hall, Assistant Commissioner of Education; William S. Dix, librarian, Princeton University; and Wyman W. Parker, librarian, Wesleyan University, and ACRL President. Photo taken at dinner preceding ACRL's membership meeting in Washington.

ler Barrett, "The Motivations and Directions of a Private Collector Assembling Materials for an Institutional Library." Mr. Barrett's talk was followed by a cocktail party.

Important committee sessions were conducted by the Grants Committee, the Committee on Organization, the Standards Committee, the Publications Committee, the ACRL State Representatives, and the executive or steering groups of the various sections. The Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations held an eminently successful dinner at which ACRL members entertained representatives of a score of other organizations.

Board actions are subsequently reported. Most far-reaching among them were the adoption of Mrs. J. Henley Crosland's report for the Grants Committee calling for increased support for an emphasis on the ACRL grants program and the adoption of the report made by Robert W. Orr for the Committee on Organization setting terms for the editors of ACRL publications and their editorial boards.

ACRL opposed in ALA Council and Membership meetings the adoption of changes in the ALA Constitution and By-laws which its Board had felt restrictive on divisional activities, and all such changes were defeated.

Brief of Minutes

ACRL Board of Directors

JUNE 24, 1959

Present: Lewis C. Branscomb, president; Wyman W. Parker, vice-president and president-elect; Eileen Thornton, past president; Richard B. Harwell, executive secretary; Elmer M. Grieder, director-at-large; Laurence E. Tomlinson, Lottie M. Skidmore,

H. Dean Stallings, Katherine Walker, Ralph H. Hopp, Herbert T. F. Cahoon, directors representing sections; Fleming Bennett, John H. Ottemiller, Jackson E. Towne, Walter W. Wright, John F. Harvey, Elizabeth O. Stone, Newton F. McKeon, Jr., directors on ALA Council; Edward C. Heintz, Orlin C. Spicer, Carson W. Bennett, Carl W.

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Hintz, J. Terry Bender, section chairmen (non-voting members); Mrs. J. Henley Crosland, Robert W. Orr, Giles F. Shepherd, Jr., committee chairmen; and Maurice F. Tauber, editor of *CRL*.

President Branscomb opened the meeting with a brief report of the year's activities. He called on Mrs. Crosland to begin the business of the day with her report from the Grants Committee. After a description of the work done during the past year in continuing the ACRL grants program, Mrs. Crosland requested an endorsement from the Board for the recommendations in her report calling for an increased grants program and the widest possible support for it by the Board and by ACRL as a whole. Her report inspired considerable discussion and her recommendations were enthusiastically received by the Board. It was voted that the report be received, endorsed in principle, and referred to the Grants Committee itself for implementation.

Mr. Orr reported for the Committee on Organization. The committee recommended changes in the composition of the Publications Committee and the setting of terms for the editors of ACRL's several publications and the editorial boards. The report was accepted unanimously.

President Branscomb called the attention of the Board to the fact that work had been continuing for several years towards the compilation of junior college library standards and that the Junior College Libraries Section now had a draft of standards nearly ready for publication. He noted that the standards, however, had not previously been brought before this Board. The Board voted to refer the draft of the standards to the ACRL Committee on Standards with the recommendation that the work on them be brought to as early as possible completion. Mr. Hirsch, Chairman of the Committee on Standards, called the attention of the Board to the fact that the College Library Standards approved by the Board at its Midwinter meeting would be published in this issue of *CRL* and that reprints of them would be available for wide distribution in September.

Mr. Branscomb commended Miss Thornton for her fine work in presenting ACRL's budget to ALA's Program Evaluation and

Budget Committee and called on her for comments about the budget. She noted that all of the budget items requested for ACRL's program for 1959/60 had been approved. After some additional discussion of the budget, the meeting was adjourned.

JUNE 26, 1959

Present: Lewis C. Branscomb, president; Wyman W. Parker, vice-president and president-elect; Richard B. Harwell, executive secretary; Elmer M. Grieder, director-at-large; Laurence E. Tomlinson, Lottie M. Skidmore, H. Dean Stallings, Katherine Walker, Ralph H. Hopp, Herbert T. F. Cahoon, directors representing sections; Jackson E. Towne, Walter W. Wright, John F. Harvey, Elizabeth O. Stone, Newton F. McKeon, Jr., directors on ALA Council; Edward C. Heintz, Orlin C. Spicer, Carson W. Bennett, Ruth M. Heiss (chairman-elect, Subject Specialists Section), J. Terry Bender, section chairmen (non-voting members), Robert B. Downs, Ralph E. Ellsworth, Mary D. Herrick, Edmon Low, Frank L. Schick, committee chairmen; and Mrs. Margaret Kototh, editor of the ACRL Microcard Series.

As the first unit of the Board's second meeting, reports from the several sections of ACRL were called for by President Branscomb and were received from all except the Teacher Education Libraries Section. The reports emphasized the variety and strength of ACRL affairs as expressed through the work of its sections. Of particular interest, because it was a report of its first year of full-fledged activity, was the report from the Rare Books Section. Mr. Bender called the attention of the Board to the successful conference held at Charlottesville a week before under the auspices of the Rare Books Section. The conference had drawn an enthusiastic attendance of 212 registrants and its programs had been generally acclaimed as of exceptionally high quality. The Board directed the Executive Secretary to express to Mr. William H. Runge, Curator of Rare Books at the Alderman Library at the University of Virginia, the gratitude of the Board and of all of ACRL for his fine work in managing the Rare Books Conference.

(Continued on page 328)

New ACRL Officers and Appointments

EDMON Low, librarian of Oklahoma State University, is the winner of the principal race in ACRL's annual election. He defeated Mrs. J. Henley Crosland, director of libraries at the Georgia Institute of Technology, for the office of vice-president (president-elect). In the other divisional balloting Neal R. Harlow, university librarian of the University of British Columbia, was elected ACRL director-at-large over Dale Bentz, associate director of libraries at the State University of Iowa. Mr. Low succeeds Wyman W. Parker, now president of ACRL, in the vice-presidency. Mr. Harlow succeeds Mrs. Mary Manning Cook.

New ACRL section officers were also elected in the spring balloting. Donald E. Thompson, librarian of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., is the vice-chairman (chairman-elect) of the College Libraries Section. Victoria E. Hargrave, librarian of MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill., is that section's new secretary. Catherine Cardew, librarian of Briarcliff College, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., and Mrs. Helen Abel Brown, librarian of Saint Mary's Junior College, Raleigh, N. C., are the new vice-chairman (chairman-elect) and secretary of the Junior College Libraries Section. Frederick Goff, of the Library of Congress, and Tyrus G. Harmsen, of the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif., are the new officers of the Rare Books Section. The Subject Specialists Section elected George S. Bonn, chief of the science and technology division of the New York Public Library, its vice-chairman. Fritz Veit, director of libraries of Chicago Teachers College and Wilson Junior College, won the corresponding election in the Teacher Education Libraries Section. Ralph W. McComb, university librarian of the Pennsylvania State University, is the new vice-chairman of the University Libraries Section. Serving as secretary of that section is Ruth C. Ringo, associate director of libraries of the University of Tennessee.

President Wyman Parker has made twenty-nine new appointments to ACRL committees. Craig Hardin and David Jolly are



Edmon Low



Wyman W. Parker

new members of the Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations. John Cook Wyllie is chairman for 1959-60. William Dix succeeds Raynard C. Swank as a member of the Advisory Committee to Administer the Rangoon Project. The new Committee on Conference Programs consists of Richard Morin, chairman, Wayne Yenawine, Margaret Fayer, and three Canadian representatives: Effie C. Astbury, Martha Shepard, and Beatrice V. Simon.

Ruth K. Porritt is the new chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws. New members of the committee are Howard McGaw and Johnnie Givens. Alice Appell is the new member of the Committee on Duplicates Exchange Union. Robert W. Orr has been appointed to fill an unexpired term on the Committee on Grants and will serve as chairman of that committee. Edward C. Heintz is the other new member of the committee.

ACRL's Committee on National Library Week is H. Vail Deale, chairman, William Bennett, William Lansberg, and Eleanor Peterson. Katherine Walker is chairman of the 1959-60 Nominating Committee. Serving with her will be J. Terry Bender, Richard Blanchard, Richard Farley, Andrew Horn, Dorothy Keller, Frances Meals, Eileen Thornton, and Stanley West. There is no new appointment to the roster of the Publications Committee, but Porter Kellam has succeeded to its chairmanship. New members of the Committee on Standards are Orlin C. Spicer and Norman Earl Tanis.

The First ACRL Rare Books Conference

Over two hundred people—librarians, booksellers, book-collectors, and authors—gathered from all parts of the country at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville from June 18 to June 20 for the first ACRL conference devoted to the problems of collecting, housing, cataloging, and using rare books and manuscripts.

From Thursday afternoon through luncheon on Saturday there were eight panel discussions, three addresses, and any number of unscheduled cocktail parties. The opening panel, under the chairmanship of H. Richard Archer of Chapin Library, Williams College, was concerned with the rare book manual being prepared by members of the Rare Books Section. The consensus of the panelists (James M. Wells, Newberry Library; Cecil K. Byrd, Indiana University; Roland Baughman, Columbia University) and of the audience was that such a publication would be particularly useful to library school students and to librarians just beginning to organize rare book collections. Frequent references to the manual were made throughout the conference—indeed the manual was almost the theme of the conference—and in the course of the discussions there were many valuable suggestions concerning facts and philosophies to be included, expanded, or explained.

The panel on financial problems, with Richard S. Wormser, rare book dealer, Stanley Pargellis, Newberry Library, and Alexander D. Wainwright, Princeton University, chairman, dealt with a subject that was of interest to everybody in the audience and drew the most spirited discussion of the entire conference. The three chief problems discussed were insurance, appraisals, and tax deductions; and the greatest of these was appraisals. Appraisals, the speakers emphasized, should be made only by experienced booksellers and should be based on the current market value of the gift, not on any potential research value it might have for a particular library. In view of the many abuses of this practice by librarians who make their own appraisals and thus subject themselves and their donors to inquisitive visitors from the Bureau of In-

ternal Revenue, Mr. Wyllie recommended that a statement be drawn up outlining a standard procedure for libraries similar to the official statement on appraisals of the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America. A committee composed of Messrs. Wyllie, Wainwright, and Pargellis was appointed to prepare such a statement and submit it to the members of the Rare Books Section.

The remaining six panels discussed Civil War collecting; cataloging and classification; acquainting the public with rare books; portraits, prints, broadsides, clippings, maps, music, etc.; colonial Americana; history of science; western Americana; and the antiquarian book trade and auction houses. At the end of almost every panel there were questions, answers, and comments from the audience, and once again the practical aspects of acquiring material were discovered—in the lively discussion on bidding at auction—to be of great concern to the librarian. Mr. Babb's eloquent tribute to antiquarian booksellers and to their constant help to librarians and book collectors was warmly applauded.

The address at dinner on Thursday evening was delivered by David C. Mearns of the Library of Congress. He spoke wittily and convincingly of the need for supporting the National Union Catalog of Manuscripts. At the banquet on Friday evening Alexander Davidson, Jr., librarian of the Grolier Club, spoke briefly on the virtues of book clubs. The conference officially ended with luncheon on Saturday and an address by Donald C. Biggs of the California Historical Society on the problems of western historical societies. Immediately after luncheon many visitors to Virginia went on a tour of Monticello.

There was a great show of interest in similar meetings to be held before ALA Conferences, but wherever and whenever these take place, it will be impossible to surpass the University of Virginia in hospitality and efficiency—two factors which made this gathering so eminently successful and pleasant.—*Marjorie Gray Wynne, Yale University Library.*

The University Student and The Reference Librarian

WHEN I BEGAN TO WORK as a reference librarian in a large midwestern university, I had already spent several years in a great public library system, one of those people's universities where the devotion to adult education was complete and explicit and, admittedly, a little romantic. It was inevitable, I suppose, that I should have brought to my new job the prepossessions of a librarian who thought of himself throughout his experiences in circulation, reference, and research work, as an educational agent.

Yet the presumptuousness of assuming the role implicit in such a view did not prove to be mistaken. My belief in the educational definition of librarianship in general was reaffirmed by new experiences; in particular, I became convinced that when the university reference librarian stands in relation to the student as an active sympathetic intellectual figure, their encounter is a valuable educational one.

In this age of sputniks, when we Americans have been unnerved, perhaps too easily, by Soviet successes, and are vigorously, even desperately in some ways, trying to raise the intellectual level of college students, it seems to me that these remarks on the educational character of university librarianship may be timely. I should like to consider below the propriety and advantage of understanding the meeting of student and librarian in an educational framework,

treating specifically three aspects: the morale of the student, the aims of the reference librarian, and student use of bibliography.

In learning, the morale of the student is everything. In part it consists of motivation and in part of self-confidence. Yet, it is true that many undergraduates, especially the newer freshmen, who happen to stray into the university library or to have been led into it while on orientation tour, lose both. The size of the library, its physical involutions, the intangible complexities which must be mastered for use, overwhelm and even depress them. Many do not return until an inescapable assignment, a term paper or prepared speech, forces them to do so. They come back, but without heart; and sooner or later come to the reference desk for help.

It is at this point that our attitudes are crucial. The impressions we make during this brief interview will be either a confirmation of their hopelessness or the restoration of their motivation and confidence. The one acceptable course open to the librarian is the one that makes the student feel he is talking with someone who has mastered the library and that he can too for his more limited purposes achieve a proportional measure of control. The impressions we give should be those of confidence.

I do not mean we ought to "positive think" away the details and intricacies of the university library. The drudgery which attends so much of librarianship could not be hidden or forgotten if we tried. Often it comes through our work

Mr. Barnett is Assistant Reference Librarian, Purdue University.

and shows on our faces and determines our conduct and perhaps explains the sourness seen in us by some observers.

But are not drudgery and housekeeping activities present in every profession? Does not the mechanical often precede the significant and the creative? For example, those who have done historical research know certainly that the end, the purpose, informs and makes bearable the physical labors of research.

In our own work we are able to transcend the minutiae and tedium by seeing the purpose of librarianship in an educational light. We can then appreciate the educational quality of the reference interview and are moved to make, in a profound sense, those favorable impressions that mean so much to students who, we must remember, have a high-fidelity sensitivity to the ways of adults. The effects of a sympathetic attitude cannot be overstated. This is the juncture at which generation or revival of student morale can and does begin.

The initial regard for the student and his progress in the library ought to be extended in a natural way. A follow-up would serve to create in the student a desire to continue to consult with the librarian and welcome the latter's guidance. By follow-up, I mean asking the student who is already in the search for material or examining the material that has been found, "Are you getting the information you need?" "Can you prove your side of the debate?" "Have you looked at so-and-so's article first? It is more up to date and also deals with all earlier points of view."

In a very busy reference room, a policy of follow-up has a special benefit. Frequently, the student with a question is sent, unaccompanied, by the overworked librarian to the catalog, the open shelves, or the stacks. Although this resort is in many cases inescapable, the student believes that the librarian is dismissing him. We can overcome this un-

acceptable condition by supplementing the direction with a remark of this kind, "If you don't find what you want there, come back to the reference desk, we will try some other way." We, as it were, lead the student, or support him, with the strength of our promise. We make him feel that his problem is a librarian's concern and that we have related ourselves to the question of his success.

In a sense we are involved with the student in a conversation, a continuing one. This is a running conversation; we do not have time for any other. But it is a valuable educational one and I do not think it is exaggerating to say that this kind of solicitude raises the regard in which the library, librarian, and the profession are held by the student.

I want to stress how important this kind of approach is with the slow student or with those who have come to college insufficiently prepared. I mean especially many of those students who have gained entrance to many of the state-supported colleges and universities by meeting the sole requirement of graduation from high school. This practice cannot be condemned easily. More than educational policy is involved: questions of politics and tradition and even philosophy and ethics are present.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that many students do come to college with a poor knowledge of subjects and an incompetence in communication. They are hesitant about asking questions and do not understand abstract discourse. These are the students who are most insecure in the library. They are the ones who stand most in need of the kind of sympathetic intellectual guidance I have tried to describe. When they are in the library they have entered our domain. For better or for worse, they will have educational experiences in the library. I cannot imagine how we can dissociate ourselves from the outcomes. Even passivity to the students' educational fate

is a response. But we have not been commissioned by our profession nor by university authorities to stand by while the ill-equipped undergraduate frustrates himself in the library. The proper course is to take the active role and thereby make more probable that the library becomes for the student the scene of successful learning.

I will say outright what has been implied. There is a pedagogy to university librarianship. The question of student motivation and confidence is a pedagogical one. To conceive of our roles in an educational way, to be concerned with the learning of students, to contemplate methods and aims, is to be concerned with principles of education. Indeed, there is a pedagogy to our work whether we have the above views or not. In the latter case it is probably a bad pedagogy, because unconscious.

What are the implications of this belief in a pedagogy of university librarianship? I think it helps us to see more clearly the unique aims of the reference librarian.

To elaborate. Quite naturally we should like the student to find the information needed to fill an assignment. This end is, as expected, set by the instructor, and both the student and the librarian must concur. Yet, the very naturalness of the aim tends to obscure the value to the student of learning skills in the methods of library use. When the emphasis is on the end product of library use, that is, the information wanted, the significance of the library as the means is overlooked. But to learn the use of the library, its reference tools, its collections, is of enormous value in the long run of a student's career. I think of it as our unique aim and I am afraid that we cannot wait for the instructors to emphasize it for us.

I should not like it to be thought that I am applying inappropriately to librarianship the precept of progressive educa-

tion, "we teach the student not the subject." This slogan was of value in the earlier decades of this century. It is moribund now because of the extreme interpretation which led to the vitiation of subject matter in the elementary and secondary schools. What I am saying is that unless librarians keep in view their aim that students master the library, an essential skill will be lost to these very students.

The advantages of this conception of our task is illustrated in connection with our reactions to those trivial assignments which frequently occupy the student in the library. These questions raise little enthusiasm in the librarian and this is quite understandable, especially when a picayune subject requires a lengthy search in the scrubby underbrush of the reference world. Thinking unfavorable thoughts about instructors who send students on pitiful chases, we accept the question and begin the hunt in a petulant mood. The student is caught between the shortsightedness of the instructor and the reluctance of the librarian.

But I cannot see why we let the level of our enthusiasm depend on the conduct of the instructors. We have our distinct aim as librarians and must draw our vitality from it. That the students understand the library and come to value it for its ready-made arrangement of books and the guidance of librarians is, I maintain, a purpose that satisfies and invigorates us. Indeed, our professional ethics demand that we conduct a genuine search on behalf of the student. But when, in undertaking a search, we keep before us the educational value of the method of search, then the significance of this aim will light up the activity both for librarian and student.

As a general practice, it is quite feasible to consider reference searches as opportunities to acquaint the student with the various forms of information. For example, to mention only two sources,

largely neglected in undergraduate use of the library, the publications of the United States government and the United Nations and its specialized agencies. And, of course, these opportunities can be used to introduce the students to the highly valuable subject of bibliography.

Among the aims of library education of students, the learning of bibliography deserves a special emphasis. Sometimes one wishes that more librarians would take up the study. Not the narrow descriptive bibliography but the kind which gives control over the literature of a field or topic.

For the love of making bibliographies I am sure there is a plausible Freudian explanation and story. Why some librarians do and some do not take to bibliography seems to be a question of personality. But the social use of bibliography is quite apart from the psychological motivations of their makers.

Bibliographical knowledge leads to mastery of a subject. It cannot substitute for such knowledge although, one must confess, the temptation to make it do so it great. But in a real sense bibliography induces a more complete scholarship. I mean to say that one of the requirements of scholarship is the use of the pertinent literature of a subject or topic. By use, I mean either incorporation of the material into the research paper or thesis or project, or the rejection of it as unsound, valueless, or unrelated. To put before a student, especially the senior and graduate student, the bibliographical history of the subject in hand, is to further learning and, sometimes, the interests of truth.

The compulsion to do this verges on the moral. I cannot see any way of avoiding it. The only considerations that should make one hesitate are those of tact and timing in relation to the student whom we wish neither to antagonize by interference nor to overwhelm with bibliographical wealth.

The substantial question is how and by whom should these bibliographical riches be displayed?

I am not sure that it is necessary or even most useful to have a special course in the bibliography of a field. A course of this kind is like one in English grammar and composition, seemingly all form and no substance, a fantasy of reality. The student best learns his bibliography where he best learns his grammar and composition, that is in connection with a course where the relationship of these studies to the subject is natural and subordinate.

We find very often that instructors do not dwell on the need for securing bibliographical control as much as librarians think necessary. Yet the former almost invariably welcome the initiative of the librarian in the area of bibliography. Of course this initiative puts a greater responsibility on us. But in this way, because of our knowledge and appreciation of the value of certain forms of knowledge, bibliography in this case, we find ourselves performing an educational function and affecting the success of student learning.

The return we get may be an increased regard. But there are more definite benefits. There is the creative opportunity. We can turn to account our knowledge of books and people, our scholarship and diligence. Our work is enlivened. And while we are realizing for the students and for ourselves the educational implications of our work, we may, perhaps, be defining some of the elements of our profession.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Readers of this article will be interested also in another article by Mr. Barnett, "The Professor and the Librarian: The View from the Reference Desk," which appears in the current issue of Liberal Education, XLV (1959), 242-48.*

Review Articles

A Banner Year

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1958. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1959. 169p. \$2.00.

Every advance in bibliographic control made by the Library of Congress has a two-fold benefit. On the one hand, LC is able to give better and increased services to Congress, its first responsibility, and, on the other hand, American libraries, indeed libraries in the entire world, gain from the increased services available to them. Therefore, although the *Reports* of the Librarian of Congress are addressed to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, they are of great significance for the library world. These *Reports* reflect the current activities in the profession "writ large." The *Report* for fiscal 1958 is particularly gratifying to read, because the Library of Congress seems to have had a banner year and has broken records in practically every one of its activities. Many of these increased activities reflect national interests and Mr. Mumford emphasizes that there was a heightened use of scientific and technological resources beginning in the fall of 1957 which can be correlated with the interest in the International Geophysical Year and the launching of the first artificial earth satellites.

Some of the major developments during fiscal 1958 can be briefly described as follows: fifty-nine new positions were provided by Congress, probably contributing to the increased work accomplished. However, it may be noted that there were eighty-two fewer people employed on June 29, 1958, than were employed July 14, 1957, each being the end of a pay period; growth was controlled by disposing of more than was received—5,360,000 pieces—through the application of increasingly rigid selection policies; time required to process subscriptions and payments was reduced by 50 per cent in the order division by placing the Li-

brary's periodical subscriptions on a three-year payment basis; the "cataloging in source" experiment was a major development, as well as the 9 per cent increase in cooperative cataloging which produced nearly 12,300 titles during the year; the arrearage of unsearched publications was reduced in the descriptive cataloging division from 105,000 in 1955 to 64,000 at the end of fiscal 1958; 1,075,000 cards, an increase of 16 per cent, were received in the Union Catalog division; 25 per cent more volumes were bound, for a total of 87,700; 928 new subscribers for LC cards accounted for a 5 per cent increase in the number of subscribers to this distribution service and a 6 per cent increase in the amount of money received, resulting in a recovery of 93 per cent of the total appropriations; nearly 1,600 American publishers, 300 more than last year, sent their new publications in advance of the date of issue and also printed the Library's catalog card numbers in the books themselves; the Legislative Reference Service's research and reference work for members and committees of Congress climbed to an all time high with a 14 per cent increase in the number of questions answered, to a total of 67,843, and other departments handled 37,346 congressional inquiries; in the reference department, one record that was broken is particularly laudable, in that the number of books lent to members of Congress rose by 42 per cent to a total of 77,000, thus becoming the largest single category of loans out of a record high of 207,141 loans; answers to reference questions reached a record high of 573,187, and an increase of 53 per cent in direct reference services in science and technology, supports Mr. Mumford's statement; the administrative department undertook an intensive study of the Library's requirements for a third building in view of the fact that the fifteen acres of floor space in the old building, and the twenty acres of floor space in the Annex, with a total capacity for 15,000,000 volumes, is becoming overcrowded; and the earned revenues from fees received by the Copyright Office in pursuance of the copyright business were the largest in its history,

totaling \$954,231. Major developments in other areas are detailed in the *Report*.

The appendixes to the *Report* should also receive some attention. The Library of Congress, already giving incomparable leadership and service to the profession, could provide an additional service in straightening out the statistics muddle. There is much confusion among librarians concerning the total size of a library. On page 80, LC adds up all types of units and comes up with \$6,905,919, a new high, which it calls the "Total Contents of the Library." It seems to the writer that this is a meaningless figure because volumes, microcards, microfilms, etc., are all added together. Why not add pages in books? Moreover the definition of the meaning of a volume by LC, acceptable to the profession, would resolve the contradiction in the definitions given by CRL for its annual statistics and those of the Office of Education for its annual statistics. Space limitations prevent more detailed development of these comments. A minor point that may also need straightening out is the use in the LC statistics, by the reference department, of the term "items accessioned," and by the processing department, of the term "pieces processed." Is there a difference?

An important appendix to the *Report* is the list of notable publications of the Library of Congress for fiscal 1958, which includes the *National Union Catalog*, the sixth edition of *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress*, and other important titles.

The 1957-58 annual report of the Librarian of Congress is an exciting document and is recommended reading for all librarians.—Henry Birnbaum, *Chief Circulation Librarian, Brooklyn College*.

Bible Bibliography

Eleven Years of Bible Bibliography; the Book Lists of the Society for Old Testament Study, 1946-56. Edited by H. H. Rowley, Indian Hills, Colo.: Falcon's Wing Press [c1957], vii, 804p.

There is no disputing the primary objective of this volume which is to present

a reliable and annotated bibliography of Old Testament studies during the past decade. But to leave it at that might appear as lack of appreciation of the labors of the indefatigable and erudite editor of the volume. What is more, it might frighten away from it searching but unsuspecting and irresolute readers and reduce its usage to the mercy of cloistered scholars, theologians, librarians, teachers, preachers, etc. Not an inconsiderable conglomeration, to be sure, as far as audiences go. But the volume has an appeal much broader, and would prove very useful to a growing number of intelligent lay readers who are neophytes to Bible study. Scholars specializing in related and adjoining fields who lack the time and energy to pursue Old Testament studies in detail, will learn much about recent research on the subject.

For, strange as it may sound, the average literate layman would rarely associate with Bible study the huge amount of preparatory research work and the toil required to produce an up-to-date, readable, and meaningful translation in any modern language. Few would suspect that, in order to arrive at the exact meaning of the text, access to older versions and the minute perusal of long checklists of manuscripts are required. To penetrate beneath the transcript of the text as it reached us one would have to familiarize himself with the origin and development of writing and the attempts at decipherment. That the pottery, metals, flora and fauna, coins, buildings, temples, fortifications, and evidence gleaned from travel accounts are part and parcel of it is an undeniable, although unappreciated fact.

Few connect aerial reconnaissance with Biblical excavations. Yet to the initiated few there is no conceiving of modern archaeological excavations without it. Electro-magnetic detection, radio-carbon dating, and the dating of fossilized bones by fluorite content have all been utilized in the search of Biblical truth.

The normal expansion of Biblical studies through many newly erected seminaries, and the revival of Hebrew as a spoken language in the new Republic of Israel, may have contributed their share to this growing interest in the Bible. But what really brought it to the attention of millions of

Americans and placed several volumes dealing with it on the best seller list are the Dead Sea or Judean Scrolls. This epochal discovery has given Biblical research a new impetus. The enthusiasm which it has generated among circles not previously known for their excessive attachment to such writings accounted for dozens of volumes and hundreds of articles treating in exhaustive detail every conceivable phase of it. Overnight the subject has become fashionable, a topic of conversation in good society, and a discipline worthy of further pursuit.

But at this very stage the lack of adequate preparation for the intelligent pursuit of their study became most apparent. There was no lack of basic, standard paraphernalia on the subject, such as concordances, dictionaries, grammars, textbooks, etc. But the historical implications and the evolving minutiae were apparent only to a select minority. The invaluable studies on the Bible produced in a dozen major languages and extending over all continents and climes naturally contributed to the difficulties of maintaining adequate controls over them.

The war years, the paper shortage immediately following it, and the overemphasis on other more immediate tasks caused havoc in the Bible publishing field. Only by accident did we learn of an important work published in Estonia, Finland, or some Scandinavian country shedding new light on an old problem, offering a new approach, or raising doubts about an accepted solution to some Bible questions. Great was the discomfort of a scholar or a librarian who, after spending much time and effort to secure the title of a new publication, would suddenly discover that it was no longer obtainable, that it was already out of print. And only the luxury of extensive correspondence would bring back the reply of an anxious dealer that he would continue with his efforts to secure a copy. One can, therefore, easily imagine the joy with which *cognoscenti* greeted the appearance of this volume. The mere initials of the internationally known savants gracing the expertly drawn up reviews avoiding excessive verbiage and stilted compliments carry weight and spell confidence in their evaluations.

A reviewer would not hesitate to point out that some contributors to a commentary designed for readers without a knowledge of the Biblical languages should consider themselves part of the audience. On a more personal note, another would remark about the weak binding in a tome designed for daily use, and conclude on a more plaintive note that "copy has already come to pieces."

And perhaps even more important than the listing and reviews of the studies devoted to individual subjects, are the volumes it names which compress within their covers a variety of treatments and topics, in succinct form, by expert hands, often reflecting the sum total of accumulated knowledge on a given area. Many such tomes, both *Festschriften* and memorial volumes, have resulted of late from the spreading custom of collecting into book form papers by colleagues, pupils, and friends, to mark the anniversary or death of a respected expositor, or to honor an international gathering or similar event. Most of these writings, produced during the last decade, appeared in too few copies. These limited editions, to be sure, were motivated by no other reason than innate humility. But to the perplexing question of why they received so little or no attention in the press, there is no cogent answer. Even scholars intimately connected with these various fields often find it extremely difficult to locate a desired copy. Privileged is he who receives reprints of some of the articles, upon the implicit understanding that he will reciprocate with a similarly elusive study in the not too distant future.

Everything of importance to Bible studies which appeared in book form, and with some exceptions as articles, during the past dozen years or so, whether it touch upon history and geography, exegesis and modern translations, literary criticism and introductions, including the history of interpretation, law, religion and theology, the life and thought of the neighboring people, the Dead Sea Scrolls, post-Biblical Judaism, philology and grammar, aside from more general topics, will be awaiting the conscientious peruser of this most valuable volume. —Lawrence Marwick, Library of Congress.

Brief of Minutes

(Continued from page 318)

The Board also directed the Executive Secretary to explore in behalf of the Rare Books Section the possibility of holding a similar conference in conjunction with the 1960 ALA Conference in Montreal.

Reports were heard from the Advisory Committee to Administer the Rangoon Project, the Advisory Committee on Cooperation With Educational and Professional Organizations, and the Committee to Explore the Relationship of the Law Library to the General Library of a University. Mr. Downs, reporting on the Rangoon project, outlined the situation with which Paul H. Bixler is working in establishing a library for the social sciences faculty there and called the attention of the Board to the approbation which Mr. Bixler's work has re-

ceived in all reports about it. As an addendum to Mr. Downs' report, Mr. Harwell told the Board of a tentative request to support a similar project for a one-year period at the University of Mandalay and received the approval of the Board to coordinate the advisory function for this project, when final authorization for it is received, with the committee already established for the Rangoon project.

The Board commended Mr. Low for his work with other professional and educational organizations and particularly for the successful dinner meeting he had organized as a part of the Washington Conference. They encouraged the continuation of the work of this type and Mr. Low was requested to send to each Board member a

FRANCE DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION

1940-1944

A Collection of 292 Statements on the Government of
Maréchal Pétain and Pierre Laval

Translated by Philip W. Whitcomb. Provides valuable information on the Vichy government: its organization, its relations with the German authorities, and the problems it faced. A publication of The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. **Three volumes \$20.00**

Stanford University Press

list of the organizations with which his committee has established relations.

Mr. Ellsworth reviewed the problem of the relationship of the law library of a university with its general library and gave an encouraging report on the work of his committee.

Mrs. Toth was the only one of the three ACRL editors who was able to be at this meeting, but a report was available from each of them. A gratifying item in the report of the ACRL Microcard Series is the fact that No. 100 in this series is now avail-

able. This publication includes a complete recapitulation of the abstracts for Nos. 1 through 99 as they have appeared in *CRL* and an author and subject index. Mr. Tauber's report noted that he had reached the end of a term as editor of *CRL* and offered his resignation to the Board. This proffer was vehemently rejected and Mr. Tauber was reappointed to the editorship.

President Branscomb brought the meeting to a close with his thanks to his fellow officers for their work during a successful year.

Selected Reference Books of 1958-1959

(Continued from page 299)

but subject and form headings as well.—J.N.W.

Newberry Library, Chicago. *A Catalogue of Printed Materials Relating to the Philippine Islands 1519-1900 in the Newberry Library*. Compiled by Doris Varner Welsh. Chicago, The Newberry Library, 1959. 179p. \$6.

Appendix: "Supplement to the checklist of Philippine linguistics in the Newberry Library," pp. 153-158.

Herewith is completed the published description of the holdings of the Newberry Library in Philippine history and ethnology; earlier publications comprise Doris V. Welsh, *Checklist of Philippine Linguistics* (Chicago, 1950) and Paul S. Lietz, *Calendar of Philippine Documents in the Ayer Collection* (Chicago, 1956). The present volume is a classified checklist of about 1,900 additional titles on the history of the Philippine Islands in the pre-Spanish and Spanish periods. A general reference section (i.e., bibliographies, encyclopedias, periodicals) is followed by sections on political, ecclesiastical, economic, social and cultural, and local history. Brief explanatory annotations are given for most items. A detailed index to the main listing and appendix includes

authors, editors, translators, compilers, and many cross-references, but not titles.—E.J.R.

Pearson, J. D., comp. *Index Islamicus 1906-1955. A Catalogue of Articles on Islamic Subjects in Periodicals and Other Collective Publications*. Compiled by J. D. Pearson with the assistance of Julia F. Ashton. Cambridge, W. Heffer and Sons Ltd. [1958], 897p. £5 5s.

Seventy-seven closely printed double-column pages of author index are required for the more than 26,000 references presented in this book—a vivid indication of its comprehensiveness. Compiled at the Library of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London, this catalog of articles and *Festschriften* in Western languages, including Russian, defines the Islamic world as "the whole terrain conquered, penetrated and permeated by Islam," and includes material on India, Pakistan and North Africa as well as Turkey, Persia, etc. Articles are arranged under broad subject, i.e., Bibliographies, Religion, Law, Ethnology, Art, Language, Education. Inclusive pagination is given. Pure science and technology alone are excluded. Printed supplements every five years are planned for this tremendously inclusive yet admirably compact volume.—E.J.R.

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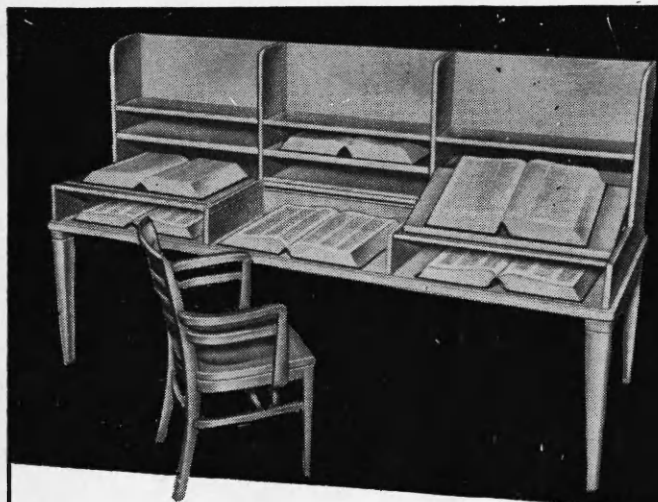


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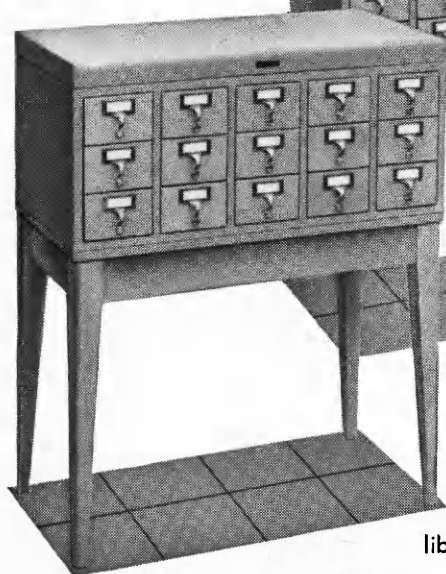
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